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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/MND No.

785016

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

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Propaganda
Feb. - Nov. 1944

0273

Political Sec

Will you please retain
the attached letter for
your file.

Gordon
Officer of J.S.

8/11

2352

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Delay in Preparation of Letter

FILE No. *2351*

TO: Chief of Staff

19 November 1944

1. The attached letter, dated 13 Nov 44, was submitted for my signature on 16 Nov 44. It is the result of a minute written by me on the 8th of November to Political Section.
2. The delay in preparing this letter has been so great that the contents no longer are applicable.
3. Delay of this sort does not appear justified and should not reoccur.

cc: "A" Files

W
ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore
Chief Commissioner

2351

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel: Ext. 300.

21 November 1944.

Ref: P/780.

SUBJECT: Delay in Preparation of Letter.

TO : Political Section

1. With reference to your draft letter on News Agencies, the Chief Commissioner has replied that it was submitted too late to be of any value. His comments are attached.

2. While part of the blame for this attaches to this Office, who delayed your draft for two days, it is requested that you will ensure in future that a reply or, if that is not possible, an interim reply, be submitted within three days.

M.S. [Signature]
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

C.O.S.

Noted!

[Signature]
V.P. - Political Section

Nov. 25.

2350

TO: Mr. Schott.

Please draft letter for my signature approving. Coordinate with Fielden, AFB and Coma Sec.

8 Nov 44.

MILERY W. STONE
Commodore

TO: Chief Commissioner (Thru C of S.).

Forwarded for approval and signature.

Political Section.
14 Nov 44.

W. Schott

2349

PRO

Do let me have report as per Min 3

-6-

A/C

Acting Chief Commissioner.

The meeting in question added nothing at all to our previous knowledge. It was held chiefly to discuss the draft of Mr Edman's letter to you of November 1 which you will now have received. In my view the demand made in the letter for simultaneous release of all items is inadmissible and rather foolish: no agency could or would accept such a ruling. The feeling at the meeting (but NOT of PWB) was that as many agencies as possible should be allowed to operate concurrently with U.N.N in order that they might build up experience and equipment and thus avert the present problem of U.N.N having a large legacy to bequeath. Incidentally ATI and ARTI are two different agencies. The first is Sessa's, closely linked with the Government and intending to deal in Government communications (or at any rate to start in that way) The second is a cooperative association - so it differs - of newspaper editors.

L. Fielder 2243.
M. J. D. P. R.

Nov. 5 5 NOV Recd

0478

PRB/R20A

-2-

28 October 1944.

SUBJECT: Petrol for Italian news-agency.

28 OCT Recd 1

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner.
(Thru: Chief of Staff)

1. The Under Secretariat for the Press have sent me an official request to supply petrol for journeys to Florence and Sicily by four people who are described as making these journeys "to build up the organization of the A.R.T.I." (Agenzia Radiotelegrafica Italiana). Further, I understand that this agency have had a good many talks with PWB and come to some sort of agreement to "take over" the U.N.N. equipment on some undefined date.

2. I am not sure what our attitude should now be, and I wonder whether you should not ask Bonomi whether this agency is in fact regarded by the Italian government as official?

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

To Commo. S/C

Who is A.R.T.I.?

Wm. Stone

A/C 30/10

1/11/44

3

A.R.T.I. IS A NEWS AGENCY. WHETHER

OF PWB

OFFICIAL OR NOT MR. EDMAN, DOES NOT KNOW 234 EDMAN

TOLD ME THAT HE WAS DISCUSSING THE MATTER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH & US EMBASSIES AND MR. FIELDEN TODAY AT NOON. SUGGEST THAT MR. FIELDEN BE ASKED FOR A REPORT AS SUBJECT LOOKS "HOT". N.N. Sewell

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

13 November 1944

Ref: P/780

Dear Mr. Edman:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1, 1944, regarding the Italian Prime Minister's request for authorization to operate a telegraph agency, and your desire that I present to the Prime Minister a clarification of PWB's views regarding the establishment of an Italian co-operative news agency to supersede UNNS when it shall close its activities.

As you probably are aware, the question of establishing news agencies in Italy will be discussed by the Political Commission of A.F.H.Q. at its next meeting when it is hoped that a definite policy regarding them will be made. In consequence, I feel that we should hold this matter in abeyance until this policy has been enunciated.

As regards the explanation to the Prime Minister concerning the news agency, I append a copy of a letter which I addressed to him in this regard.

Very truly yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief CommissionerMr. George W. Edman
P. W. B.

2346

DRAFT LETTER FOR MR. BONOMI
SUBMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF MAJOR QUAYLE.

The question of the formation of an Italian news agency or agencies is now, I understand unofficially, taking more concrete form. Officers of this Commission and of PWB have been approached by representatives of ATI and ARTI, the former, as I understand, claiming to be an agency of the Ufficio Stampa, and the latter describing themselves as a cooperative agency of newspaper editors.

Since some misunderstanding appears to exist, I should perhaps endeavour to clarify the attitude of the AC towards this and any similar subsequent developments. The vote of the AC in all such matters is a negative one : that is to say, we do not wish, nor have we the competence under the terms of the Armistice, to make any attempt to impose on the Italian Government our own idea as to the structure or number of news-agencies : we are concerned only to ensure that Fascist elements are excluded and that - as you have yourself phrased it in your letters - there is no revival of monopoly and exclusivity such as existed under Fascism.

Apart from this, the structure, activity, and number of Italian news agencies is entirely a matter for the Italian Government to decide. There would seem to be no objection to, and indeed every advantage in, such agencies operating concurrently with the United Nations News Service. The PWB must of course carry out its functions as an agency of the United Nations until such time as the Commander in Chief decides otherwise, or

- 2 -

hostilities cease : but neither the AC nor the PWB would desire to see the U.N.N.S. perpetuated by the Allies or bequeathed to Italy as a monopoly.

I trust that our attitude in this matter is clear. I shall be glad to have any comments that you may wish to make.

2344

0482

785016

13 November 1944

Ref: E/780

Dear Mr. Edman:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1, 1944, regarding the Italian Prime Minister's request for authorization to operate a telegraph agency, and your desire that I present to the Prime Minister a clarification of USNS's views regarding the establishment of an Italian co-operative news agency to supersede UNIS when it shall close its activities.

As you probably are aware, the question of establishing news agencies in Italy will be discussed by the Political Commission of A.F.N.C. at its next meeting when it is hoped that a definite policy regarding them will be made. In consequence, I feel that we should hold this matter in abeyance until this policy has been enunciated.

As regards the explanation to the Prime Minister concerning the news agency, I append a copy of a letter which I addressed to him in this regard.

3 very truly yours,

HAROLD W. STONE
Commodore, USNS
Chief Commissioner

Mr. George W. Edman
P. W. B.

2343

0483

785016

Ref: P/780

13 November 1944

Dear Mr. Edman:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1, 1944, regarding the Italian Prime Minister's request for authorization to operate a telegraph agency, and your desire that I present to the Prime Minister a clarification of FBI's views regarding the establishment of an Italian co-operative news agency to supersede UNIG when it shall close its activities.

As you probably are aware, the question of establishing news agencies in Italy will be discussed by the Political Commission of A.F.M.C. at its next meeting when it is hoped that a definite policy regarding them will be made. In consequence, I feel that we should hold this matter in abeyance until this policy has been announced.

As regards the explanation to the Prime Minister concerning the news agency, I append a copy of a letter which I addressed to him in this regard.

Very truly yours,

ELMER W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. George S. Edman
P. W. B.

2342

Ref: P/780

13 November 1944

Dear Mr. Egan:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1, 1944, regarding the Italian Prime Minister's request for authorization to operate a telegraph agency, and your desire that I present to the Prime Minister a clarification of USG's views regarding the establishment of an Italian co-operative news agency to supersede UNIS when it shall close its activities.

As you probably are aware, the question of establishing news agencies in Italy will be discussed by the Political Commission of A.E.A.S. at its next meeting when it is hoped that a definite policy regarding them will be made. In consequence, I feel that we should hold this matter in abeyance until this policy has been formulated.

As regards the explanation to the Prime Minister concerning the news agency, I append a copy of a letter which I addressed to him in this regard.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. STONE
Commodore, USN
Chief Commissioner

Mr. George E. Egan
P. M. B.

2341

0483

785016

Ref: P/780

13 November 1944

Dear Mr. Egan:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1, 1944, regarding the Italian Prime Minister's request for authorization to operate a telegraph agency, and your desire that I present to the Prime Minister a clarification of USIA's views regarding the establishment of an Italian co-operative news agency to supersede UNIA when it shall close its activities.

As you probably are aware, the question of establishing news agencies in Italy will be discussed by the Political Commission of A.F.S.C. at its next meeting when it is hoped that a definite policy regarding them will be made. In consequence, I feel that we should hold this matter in abeyance until this policy has been announced.

As regards the explanation to the Prime Minister concerning the news agency, I append a copy of a letter which I addressed to him in this regard.

Very truly yours,

KIRBY R. STONE
Comptroller, USIA
Chief Commissioner

Mr. George E. Egan
P. O. B.

2349

H/CC 802. 2/11/44.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.R. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

1 November 1944

SECRET

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

Dear Ellery:

Sig. Stangoni, private secretary to the Italian Prime Minister, in a letter to Lt. Col. Munro, dated 22 October 1944, asks that the proper Allied body be reminded of the Italian Prime Minister's earlier personal request to Commodore Stone for authorization to operate a telegraph agency.

In my opinion, the only Allied body concerned is the Allied Publications Board, and this only to the extent of allocating certain communications facilities. Under the terms of Administrative Memorandum 89, paragraph 3c, as amended December 29, 1943, APB is empowered to "control the allocation to specific publications and news organizations of all such communications facilities, as are made available by the Chief Signal Officer, this Headquarters, for collecting and disseminating news and press matter within Italy".

APB is not empowered to license or authorize an internal news agency to function. FWB is specifically required by AFHQ AG 321, 7 October 1943, to make "provision of such facilities as can be made available to the Italian Government and as are approved by the Allied Military Mission for the distribution of Italian Government propaganda".

The case, it would seem, is therefore quite clear and FWB has no grounds for opposing this request. However, may we call the Allied Commission's attention to Sig. Stangoni's assurance that the "Italian Government intends to use the A.T.I. for the transmission to the daily press of reports of cabinet meetings, Lieutenant-Governor's and ministerial decrees, communiques, etc., without prejudice, naturally, to the free activity of any other agency".

May we also stress our view that the Italian Government should also guarantee simultaneous release of all items to any other agencies and to the daily press. Otherwise, such an agency, by its priority of official news, would choke out competitors and re-establish the most objectionable monopolistic features of Stefani.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
P.W.B. UNIT No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512

1 November 1944

SECRET

#2.

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR

I feel some clarification may be needed in regard to PWB's recommendation for establishment of a cooperative news agency to take over the personnel and facilities of the United Nations News Service, when PWB is ordered by AFHQ to cease its activities, and Italy is once more opened to private agencies.

1. The recommendation must not be construed to mean that PWB is opposed to other agencies; to the contrary PWB feels that other agencies should be established so that there will be no monopoly.

2. Neither must the proposal be construed to mean that PWB in any way is opposed to the Government establishing its own agency to handle official communiques, decrees and reports of cabinet meetings, provided the reports are made available simultaneously to other agencies and the daily press.

3. The cooperative simply means that such an agency would give advantage to no one and by its democratic set-up would be a safeguard for any democratic governmental setup that may be established in Italy. It would be an agency owned and controlled by the newspapers themselves, divorced completely from government.

If you would present this explanation to His Excellency, Mr. Bonomi, I should appreciate it, because I think there may be some misunderstanding over PWB's attitude.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Eiman
GEORGE W. EIMAN, A.D.P.W.O. Italy (Lib.) PWB
& Chairman, Allied Publications Board

2338

SECRET

A Files

BWS/afe

/CC 000.7-1

21 October 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 312.

1. The question has recently arisen of what the attitude of the AEC should be to various proposals which are being put forward on the Italian side as well as by PNI for the re-establishment of independent Italian agencies to operate a news agency or agencies, a system of broadcasting, and the film industry.

2. The scope of the Allied Control Commission is laid down in Article 37 of the Armistice in which it is "charged with regulating and executing the present Instrument" (i.e. the Armistice) "under the orders and general directions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief". Directly pertinent Articles of the Armistice are Articles 15 and 30 which read as follows:-

"ARTICLE 15: No radio or telecommunication installations or other forms of intercommunication under or affiant under Italian control, whether belonging to Italy or any nation other than the United Nations, will transmit until directions for the control of these installations have been prescribed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Italian authorities will conform to such measures for control and censorship of press and of other publications, of theatrical and cinematograph performances, of broadcasting, and also of all forms of intercommunication as the Allied Commander-in-Chief may direct. The Allied Commander-in-Chief may, at his discretion, take over radio, cable and other communication stations."

"ARTICLE 30: All Fascist organizations, including all branches of the Fascist Militia (MVSA), the Secret Police (OVRA) and Fascist Youth Organizations will, in so far as this is not already accomplished, be disbanded in accordance with the directions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Italian Government will comply with all such further directions as the United Nations may give for abolition of Fascist institutions, the dismissal and internment of Fascist personnel, the control of Fascist funds, the suppression of Fascist ideology and teaching."

3. In applying these Articles to a news agency or agencies, a system of broadcasting, or the film industry, it is convenient to divide the problem into two parts:-

a. The control of output, whether of news, broadcast programs or films, to conform with the general propaganda requirements of the Allied

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File #88

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WCC 000.7-2, 23 Oct 44, to 5-5, AFM (continued):

Commander-in-Chief. FSB and Democracy have under Article 16 dealt with this and other aspects and will no doubt continue to do so, so long as permitted by the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

b. The other side of the question is the structure of the machine by which news or programs or films are put over. At the moment, the actual position is that FSB run a monopolistic news service called the United Nations News Service; that they have taken over the RIAS Italian Broadcasting System but have come to an agreement with RIAS in June last to leave administration (excluding programs) in the hands of that Italian Corporation; that the Italian Film Industry is at present at a standstill as regards production and that all films shown are either approved old stock, importations from Allied sources, or films produced locally under FSB supervision.

4. The principal question that arises for the future is whether the Italians should be entirely free to set up or continue whatever types of institutions they want for news agencies, a broadcasting system, or a film industry. Before taking such in turn, the legal opinion of the Allied Control Commission is that, aside from matters affecting the military, our rights under the armistice to intervene are restricted to article 30, that is, the abolition of Fascist institutions. Provided that this is done we are advised by the chief legal advisors that the armistice does not of itself give us the right to require the establishment of any particular structure.

5. News Agencies. In this case, the only existing news agency being the Allied United Nations News Service, the application of article 30 does not apply. The Italians are, therefore, free so far as the armistice is concerned to set up any form of news agency or agencies that they think fit provided that they do not create a "Fascist institution." In view of the composition of the present Government, this can presumably be ruled out and there is nothing in the armistice to prevent the Italian Government from authorizing the establishment of Italian news agencies nor from deciding as they wish the question of how much, if any, of the mechanism or personnel of the United Nations News Service should be taken over as released by FSB. Irrespective of any armistice right, the Allied Control Commission feel strongly that the allies should resist any attempt to establish exclusive contracts by whatever agency is set up by the Italians or others. This applies not only to the gathering and dissemination of local news for local consumption but also to the gathering of local news for foreign consumption and dissemination of foreign news within Italy.

2336

6. Broadcasting System. As the Charter of RIAS was granted by the Fascist Government in November 1927 the question of the applicability of article 30 does arise. The personnel should not only be defascistized

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a/c (XZ.7-1, 2) Oct 44, to 9-5, (XZ) (continued):

in accordance with the Government decree for de-fascistization, but also the question arises whether the Corporation is a "Fascist Institution" within the meaning of Article 10, and, if so, what shall be done. As to that, ENI is itself a subsidiary of the Government controlled holding company, IRI, for both of which the Italian Government have already appointed commissari. The existence of one broadcasting organization controlled by the Government does not of itself make the organization a Fascist institution. It is rather the matter of its legal form and the manner in which it is conducted. It is the view of SAC that their role in this matter should be a negative one, i.e. to prevent the Italians from continuing or establishing a Fascist institution. We understand this obligation in the following sense: If on examination the documents creating ENI or IRI or regarding the activities or functions of these two organizations are found to contain politically undesirable restrictions, such restrictions should be removed; and likewise the documents, if not sufficiently broad, should be amended to give the greatest freedom from control by any particular party. Apart from this obligation it is not up to us to force any particular structure of broadcasting systems upon the Italian authorities. We must say such, or ENI may offer, recommendations on what the structure should be, but these would be recommendations and not instructions.

7. ENI. Much the same arguments apply to the future structure of the film industry since a large part of the film industry is run by various subsidiaries of governmentally controlled entities. In the opinion of the United Commission our attitude should be the same as in the case of the broadcasting system, with the same protection against commercial monopolistic practices as was recommended in para 5 above.

8. I shall be grateful for instructions.

Weyl H. Paul

Weyl H. Paul

Commodore, USN

Acting Chief Coordinator

cc: British Resident Minister, AFHQ
 U.S. Political Advisor, AFHQ
 U.S. Representative, AFHQ
 British High Commissioner
 ENI - Attention Mr. J. Haymer
 Political Section - AGC
 Chief of Staff Section
 1. Files

2335

SECRET

0491

Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Unit No. 12, APO 512 U S Army

PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS REPORT NO. 3.

SEPT EMBER 1944.

The purpose of this report is to present a short analysis of enemy and civilian reaction to recent Allied propaganda in the Italian Theatre of War.

- CONTENTS.
1. GERMAN COUNTER PROPAGANDA TO OUR TROOPS.
 2. GERMAN P.O.'S. REACTIONS TO LEAFLETS.
- ANNEXURES.
1. Copy of July, 44 issue of 'Mitteilungen fuer das Offizierkorps'.
 2. Copy of main article in captured German publication 'Material for Military-political Training for the Unit-leader. Official German Comments on Allied Propaganda to the Wehrmacht in the West. Photographic copy of German safe conduct pass to Italians.
 3. Selection of Allied Leaflets.

1. GERMAN COUNTER-PROPAGANDA TO OWN TROOPS.

More and more directives are being issued to German officers in an attempt to stem the influence of Allied Propaganda on the men.

The July issue of *Mitteilungen fuer das Offizierkorps* (Directives to the Officer Corps) contains a section devoted to the new trends in Allied Propaganda. (See Annexure 1)

In a captured German weekly publication 'Für den Einheitsführer Beiräge zur Wehrpolitischen Erziehung' (For the Unit Leader - Material for Military Political Training) appears an article containing the German estimate of Allied Propaganda. (See Annexure 2)

A new line of counter-propaganda was reported by a Luxembourg deserter, who said that the bad news from the Russian front was being counteracted by the story that Russia is being lured into shifting all her strength to her Western borders, when Japan will attack her in the East.

Some German safe conduct passes to Italians have also been found in recently liberated parts of the front. On one side is printed "Every Italian soldier who is the bearer of this 'Laissez-passer' is considered as an Italian who has quite voluntarily surrendered himself; he will receive food and if necessary treatment in hospital". (See Annexure 4)

Sudfront.

Two issues of the 'Sudfront' were especially occupied with Allied Propaganda. One issue stated "While we despise it we do not wish to underestimate the force and skill of the enemy agitation which has still succeeded in hounding into this war peaceful peoples, who were really friendly disposed towards Germany, and which has again and again succeeded in deceiving half of the world.....but the German soldier experienced as he is, is better acquainted with the true state of affairs than any of these Jewish authors and will not be deceived".

2. GERMAN P.O.W. REACTIONS TO L.A.F.M.S.

Interrogation of P.O.W. reveal that increasing attention is being paid by the enemy to leaflets. In most cases the only source of news is Frontpost, and though unwilling to admit the truth of everything they read in it, the enemy is prepared, by comparison with such bits of news that do percolate through to him, to "take the middle course". All those who have seen copies of Frontpost pay tribute to the method of stating the news with no frills or conjectures for the future.

In an Intelligence Summary from 34th Infantry Div., tribute is paid to the effect of Allied leaflets on the Germans with particular reference to "Why are you fighting in Italy?"

Below are some statements made by P.O.W. in the course of

A new line of counter-propaganda was reported by a Luxembourg deserter, who said that the bad news from the Russian front was being counteracted by the story that Russia is being lured into shifting all her strength to her Western borders, when Japan will attack her in the East.

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2. GERMAN P.O.W. REACTIONS TO LEAFLETS

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In an Intelligence Summary from 34th Infantry Div., tribute is paid to the effect of Allied leaflets on the Germans with particular reference to "Why are you fighting in Italy?"

Below are some statements made by P.O.W.s in the course of interrogation.

An officer of the 4 Para Div had seen copies of Frontpost. He stated that he and his comrades were particularly interested in the German, Russian and Allied communiqués. They compared all three and "took the middle path". He said Frontpost was the one leaflet taken seriously because it reported news items and refrained from drawing conclusions "It gave us pleasure" he said.

A report from 7th Army confirmed the value of multi-lingual leaflets. A German Chaplain P.O.W. stated many Italian and German troops took them to non-Germans for explanation. He was convinced that large numbers of these troops surrendered as a direct result of leaflets.

2. GERMAN P.O.W. REACTIONS TO LEAFLETS (Contd).

A German officer captured on the 5th Army Front said "There's a lot of truth in the leaflets - and a lot of propaganda".

A parachutist stated that leaflets were widely discussed; he thought them particularly effective with married men "Die wollen nicht vor schluss noch Eine Kugel fangen." (Who don't want to catch a bullet in the last 5 minutes).

Several Ps/W said it was waste of time dropping leaflets on SS men and 100% Nazis. They were too 'stun' (stubborn). It was not so much that they were fanatics but stupid and inaccessible to reason.

An "old soldier" said leaflets were not taken seriously but that he had seen a safe-conduct pass and knew that many of the troops kept them 'just in case'. Everyone believed that Ps/W would receive good treatment at the hands of the British and Americans.

A double-edged criticism came from a highly educated PW of anti-Nazi leanings, who considered early leaflets dropped by the Allies at Nettuno had done harm instead of good. "The English make use of propaganda exactly as we do" had been the reaction. Now the Germans are beginning to realize how much truth there is in our propaganda.

Another P/W captured in N. Italy said Frontpost was very popular since they received no German newspapers. He liked it because it wasn't propaganda but gave "bare sober statements of fact which were true".

On the 8th Army front Allied Troops have sometimes complained of being deluged with our own propaganda when guns or aeroplanes have dropped leaflets short of their target. It is now reported from the statements of several Ps/W that the Germans complain equally of this inaccuracy since it deprives them of their only reading matter and source of information.

Also from the 8th Army Front comes a complaint from a recently captured P/W that his copy of Frontpost for August 15th arrived on August 23rd.

A number of official German Army documents have been captured, evaluating Allied propaganda to German troops in the West. (See Annexure 5)

LETTERINGEN FÜR DAS OFFIZIERKORPS

The July 1944, Nr. 34 issue of "Letteringen für das Offizierkorps" contains a section dealing with a new trend in Allied and especially Russian propaganda which appears to be causing to the enemy some anxiety. Translation follows.

"When one hears of enemy propaganda one is first involuntarily thinks of lies and forgeries. There is in fact now a considerable percentage of enemy radio transmissions and leaflets. This kind of propaganda is the least dangerous because in countless cases it was possible to prove the lies or the forgeries so that in the course of years the troops are trained to encounter every interference of enemy propaganda with the profoundest distrust.

A kind of enemy propaganda which has lately emerged, mainly in the East, camouflaged under the mask of cool objectivity and matter-of-factness, is different in its purpose and its effect. Nevertheless it is important to recognize this too as a cunning attempt to gain credit for the lies and forgeries which closely follow and to be clear as to how it is to be parried.

We mean cases of the following sort: some German divisions have gone through days of heavy fighting. They have had to retreat in face of overwhelming enemy superiority and their losses were high. A few days after the close of this fighting the enemy drops great quantities of leaflets containing a description of the days of battle just experienced.

The leaflets are cleverly done. They have the format of a large newspaper and edged with black-white-red they try to assume a national German disguise. On every page are variations of the theme that a free and completely independent Germany could be created to-morrow and could set about powerful reconstruction. It lies in the power of the soldier to hasten its realization. He has only to cease resistance, to march back to the frontier and to revolt against the Fuehrer and all would be well and there would be happy times ahead.

No man with some political training and capable of criticism would pay any heed to this sort of siren-song. Everyone observes that this is only the old fable over again in which the wolf talks nicely to other animals in order to render them harmless and then devour them.

But now this same enemy leaflet produces also the famous objective article. He who succumbs to temptation and in spite of all prohibition reads the composition is at first startled. This is a sober, objective, military German style. Not a word too much or too little. The composition contains a description of the fighting in recent days, which corresponds exactly to the truth. The reader is astonished that there are no lies in this exposition. Certainly there is one thing - namely that the devil is waiting to seize this moment of astonishment to tempt him to further temptation.

was possible to prove the lies on the contrary to what in the course of years the troops are trained to encounter every pervasiveness of enemy propaganda with the profoundest mistrust.

A kind of enemy propaganda which has lately appeared, mainly in the East, camouflaged under the mask of cool objectivity and matter-of-factness, is different in its purpose and its effect. Nevertheless it is important to recognize this too as a cunning attempt to gain credit for the lies and forgeries which closely follow and to be clear as to how it is to be parried.

We mean cases of the following sort: some German divisions have gone through days of heavy fighting. They have had to retreat in face of overwhelming enemy superiority and their losses were high. A few days after the close of this fighting the enemy drops great quantities of leaflets containing a description of the days of battle just experienced.

The leaflets are cleverly done. They have the format of a large newspaper and edged with black-white-red they try to assume a national German disguise. On every page are variations of the theme that a free and completely independent Germany could be created to-morrow and could set about peaceful reconstruction. It lies in the power of the soldier to hasten its realization. He has only to cease resistance, to march back to the frontier and to revolt against the Fuehrer and all would be well and there would be happy times ahead.

No man with some political training and capable of criticism would pay any heed to this sort of siren-song. Everyone observes that this is only the old fable over again in which the wolf talks nicely to other animals in order to render them harmless and then devour them.

But now this same enemy leaflet produces also the famous objective article. He who succumbs to temptation and in spite of all prohibition reads the composition is at first startled. This is a sober, objective, military German style. Not a word too much or too little. The composition contains a description of the fighting in recent days, which corresponds exactly to the truth. The reader is astonished that there are no lies in this exposition. Certainly there is one thing - namely that the devil is waiting to seize this moment of astonishment to put him in the bag. For the closing sentences of this seemingly so objective report now follow. Once again in the style of sober objectivity it is established who is to blame for the result of the fighting, and then perhaps an SS general, perhaps an army general, perhaps the army group, often even the Fuehrer himself is named and the reader is persuaded that the person in question is alone responsible for all the heavy casualties. Finally the question is put: when will the soldier at last give up this senseless struggle?

To this the following has to be said:

1) The enemy is using this type of propaganda more frequently; it is to be assumed that he will further increase it, so that attention must be paid to it.

2.) By and large it can be said that the order to destroy or send in enemy leaflets is well obeyed.

3.) Nevertheless this order must be made over more and more strict before the troops go into action.

4.) The unit leader must take into account that someone or other will yet take a look at such an enemy newspaper. The man concerned need not always be a bad fellow. A certain negligence and curiosity combine, perhaps he reassures himself with the words 'just one doesn't count', it may even be that he only reads a couple of lines and then thinks better of it and hastens to hand in the paper. He that as it may, a splash of poison, larger or smaller, has still been left.

5.) We must therefore instruct our H.Q.Os and men thoroughly about these methods of the enemy.

Now is that to be done?

2.) The aim and method of the enemy can be well explained by the following example: "Imagine that someone is suffering from violent pains in the head and his neighbours agree that everyone will exploit this incontestable fact to make the sufferer with head-pains nervous. One comes and says: 'The pains are over the left eye, aren't they? That is a bad business. Inflammation of the brain usually begins like that.' Another comes and says it is remarkable, but an incurable illness of an acquaintance of his began with pains just of that sort. A third advises him to use a strong remedy which in reality only increases the pains. Still a fourth appears who is also completely objective, just like our leaflet. He tells him the simple truth about his head-pains. The only snag is that he has not come to help the patient but only to ruin him."

It is precisely so with the leaflet in question. The battles just concluded are painstakingly described, nothing is added and nothing taken away. But what lies behind it all? To fill the soldier with pride in the recollection of his valiant achievement? By no means! Naturally not, because it is our mortal enemy who is writing. Why does he write at all? Clearly because he still fears these German divisions in those sectors he drops the leaflets, because he wants to destroy their morale, in order to profit thereby, and so he attaches to the apparently objective and factual description the vulgar tailpiece - the shot of poison against the general, against the leadership as a whole, etc. The whole is therefore a simple demonstration of the childish idea that the enemy is at pains to give a correct account of the fighting should not blind us to the fact that everything the enemy does is not thought out for our advantage, in heaven's name; but to our destructive and fatal injury.

b.) If anyone has the impression that such a concoction of the enemy's has by some means reached his own troops and muddled the minds of some soldiers or other, it is well to breach the subject. To explain that the enemy had been doing this of late and then to ask who has enough wit to observe that the enemy hopes with this device, convenient now and then, to come forward from the troops

combined, perhaps he reassures himself with the words "just one doesn't count", it may even be that he only reads a couple of lines and then thinks better of it and hesitates to hand in the paper. It is that as it may, a splash of poison, larger or smaller, has still been left.

5.) We must therefore instruct our U.C.O.s and men thoroughly about these methods of the enemy.

How is that to be done?

2.) The aim and method of the enemy can be well explained by the following example: "Imagine that someone is suffering from violent pains in the head and his neighbours agree that everyone will exploit this incontestable fact to make the sufferer with head-pains nervous. One comes and says: 'The pains are over the left eye, aren't they? That is a bad business. Inflammation of the brain usually begins like that.' Another comes and says it is remarkable, but an incurable illness of an acquaintance of his began with pains just of that sort. A third advises him to use a strong remedy which in reality only increases the pains. Still a fourth appears who is also completely objective, just like our leaflet. He tells him the simple truth about his head-pains. The only snag is that he has not come to help the patient but only to ruin him."

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b.) If anyone has the impression that such a concoction of the enemy's has by some means reached his own troops and muddled the brains of some soldiers or other, it is well to breach the subject. To explain that the enemy had been doing this of late and then to ask who has enough wit to observe what the enemy hopes with this device. Combatant men are then pretty sure to come forward from the troops themselves and contribute to the exposure of the whole swindle.

c.) Finally it should be pointed out that the tremendous propaganda efforts of our enemies as revealed by the continual increase of their leaflet production proves to us what respect they have for the inner strength of the German Army. Every enemy leaflet gives us reason for the proud thought, how much we must be worth for the enemy to take such prodigious pains to get at our morale."

The following is the full text of the main article in a captured German weekly publication 'Material for Military-Political Training, for the Unit-Leader'. (Fuer den Einheitsfuhrer. Beilage zur Wehrpolitischen Erziehung.) issued on behalf of the air corps area through field air corps district HQ, Western France. The issue is Nr. 20/1944, dated 22nd July 1944 and bears a unit stamp of 12th August. Translation follows:

THE PROPAGANDA WAR

"It is understandable that propaganda enjoys no very good reputation with the soldier, since he is accustomed to fight with the weapon and holds the word for supporters. He is annoyed when the radio interrupts the musical programme to transmit news in the English language and he is bored when the newspaper, instead of telling him the precise course of events in the East, is filled with words of indignation against this or that cultural crime of the enemy. He will seldom reflect why this must be so and how far it corresponds to the duty which the press and radio have to fulfil. It would all be much more understandable for him if he bore in mind that the radio IS NOT FOR HIM ALONE but is heard by millions of people, even in the enemy's camp, that certain commentaries, situation-reports, speeches etc. are preserved on wax records over there and, if the situation changes, are exploited against us. In the very German word 'Rundfunk' the range of meaning, which this all-embracing medium of influence has assumed within a few decades, is expressed with convincing clarity. In the first World War people talked of 'Funk', in the present second World War rightly of 'Rundfunk'. In the first it served in a comparatively small sphere the limited tasks of military leadership, in the second it has become unlimited, boundless and as TOTAL AS THE WAR. It is the actual bearer of propaganda, both of DEFENSIVE PROPAGANDA which must combat enemy propaganda within the Reich, and of OFFENSIVE PROPAGANDA, which tries to influence friends, enemy and neutral in our favour beyond the borders of the Reich.

Naturally and to a similar extent the same applies to the press. However much a paper is intended for internal circulation it is unavoidable that it should reach Zurich, London or Stockholm, that it should be studied by the English and American embassies there, interpreted and exploited by them, and in this way a sin every ill-considered word may sooner or later rebound to our own harm.

In a brief study 'Fire and Movement' arising from experiences of the First World War, Ernst Juenger touches on that moment in the mutually devouring battle of material in which propaganda enters into the battle as, so to speak, an INDEPENDENT WEAPON, IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT IN ANOTHER WAY THE DECISION which neither the barrage nor the individual soldier nor the mass army was in a position to compel. 'One willingly turns to systematising the termination of the war. One must hold out, bleed the enemy white, weaken him on the plane of his will-power, while one seeks to starve him out or to expedite the using up of his moral reserves.' And at the same time he speaks of the first World War as a 'mighty fragment' in which a new picture of war was hinted at but never realised.

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This realisation has meantime been accomplished and in a quite extraordinary measure precisely in the province of propaganda. It is one of the most important conclusions reached in the extract quoted: that propaganda is not something which runs subordinate to the war and that can be regarded as more or less superfluous, but that it has the ACTIVE ALL DETERMINING CHARACTER OF A BATTLE-ON. It is just as much a direct method of warfare as the tank, the U-boat or the VI, and particularly in connection with VI its significance as an ASSAULT GUN OF THE LATER WAR is fully revealed.

The soldier who gets annoyed about the switching of the radio programme to the news in English would, if he thought about it, have reason to be grateful. For in the morale sphere the news service

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which undermines the faith of victory in the enemy listener, has the same significance as in the military sphere a diversionary offensive or an artillery barrage. The soldier must by all means believe that only the enemy carries on propaganda and that it is only upon us that this mighty barrage of leaflets, rumours and such like descends which the Anglo-Americans released against us many months ago in order as it were to chloroform our nerves, both on the front and at home and so to save bloodshed in the invasion.

The position in the enemy's camp is not rose. If it were, and if ours were as gloomy as the enemy paints it for obvious reasons, our front would long ago have collapsed. If MATERIAL SUPERIORITY were really the decisive factor in the war, as the enemy tries to persuade us, then it would not be necessary for him to try and convince us with words. There things probably speak for themselves as in the case of the argument position or air superiority such a tremendous expense of MICHELLE would be unnecessary. Here the enemy contradicts himself and thereby reveals to the attentive observer that in the bottom of his heart, beneath the triumphant facade of confidence, he has grounds for doubting. He knows as well as we that a bridgehead like that in Normandy possesses the uncanny property of drawing in ever fresh masses of troops and weapons, in short that it involves a continuous and in future illimitable wastage of reserves AS LONG AS THE GERMAN FRONT HOLDS. Since the pressure of material and mass is not enough to break into this front the enemy must therefore continually renew the attempt to cripple this fighting front from within. The only means that in spite of manifold disappointments seems to promise him success is the propaganda weapon, a voiceless and secret weapon which flies over the front and falls upon the opponent from the rear.

Through a thousand channels and often down the slightest slope the enemy's poison pursues its way. A small example which anyone can work out if he cares is the calculation how, say, a rumour multiplies endlessly in the course of a very short time. Take it on a rough average that every whispered rumour is passed on every quarter of an hour by double the number of people, then after only six hours it reaches a number of 13 million and several thousands of people who have heard the rumour and partly believed it. Therefore is it no matter of chance that the German Government at the very outset of the war forsook under heavy punishment the LISTENING TO ENEMY RADIO STATIONS. Even a man of strong character and firm in times of crisis, who, in the belief that he is morally invincible, listens to the often very cleverly disguised enemy news, will not escape the dangers of this 'spiritual self-mutilation' as it has been called. The crippling effect of the famous 'There must be some truth in it' will inevitably come into play and even if the enemy propaganda has been able to cause the slightest doubt in such a man it has already achieved enough. In the first World War the press-lord, Northcliffe, whom the English aptly named 'Minister for the destruction of German Self-Confidence' directed this propaganda. Ludererff bears him witness that he was master at mass suggestion, 'The enemy's propaganda,' Ludererff continues 'attacked us so systematically and on such a scale that many people were not in a position to distinguish their own views from those created by enemy propaganda.'

We drew a lesson from this for our own propaganda, both for the offensive, which is directed against England, as also for the defensive, whose purpose it must be to parry that of the enemy. There

as in the case of the apparent position of air superiority such a tremendous expense of blood and treasure would be unnecessary. Here the enemy contradicts himself and thereby reveals to the attentive observer that in the bottom of his heart, beneath the triumphant facade of confidence, he has grounds for doubting. He knows as well as we that a bridgehead like that in Normandy possesses the uncanny property of drawing in ever fresh masses of troops and weapons, in short that it involves a continuous and in future illimitable wastage of reserves AS LONG AS THE GERMAN FRONT HOLDS. Since the pressure of material and mass is not enough to break into this front the enemy must therefore continually renew the attempt to cripple this fighting front from within. The only means that in spite of manifold disappointments seems to promise him success is the propaganda weapon, a noiseless and secret weapon which flies over the front and falls upon the opponent from the rear.

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We drew a lesson from this for our own propaganda; both for the offensive, which is directed against England, as also for the defensive, whose purpose it must be to parry that of the enemy. There must be no relaxing in this. We are, we are told, in a similar General position of 1917/18. It cannot be pointed out often enough how things looked then for the enemy and that we ourselves let victory slip from our grasp when, instead of holding on for the last quarter of an hour, we thought we had reason to despair.

In one very important respect to us, today considerably further than then inasmuch as the German soldier, as has been made plain in Normandy, possesses a higher degree of POLITICAL INSIGHT. He has become to a great extent immune to CHISLS, because he is no longer subject to any illusions about the fundamentals of our position.

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That a nation which allows itself to fall gains nothing better in the place of war, the example of Italy has made clear to him. If there is anyone to whom it is still not clear, (nally then his eyes must be opened: it is an error to assume that the war would be at an end if we did NOT hold out and that it is only continuing BECAUSE we are holding out. The enemy, who whispers that in our ears, very wisely omits to say that our lot would be neither peace nor paradise but that Germany would become the battle-field of the third World War which the American Vice-president Wallace has already publicly announced: a far more devastating battle, of giants which would proceed without respite from the present battle and in which we should have to do war and slave service either on the side of the Russians or on the side of the Americans".

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OFFICIAL GERMAN COMMENTS ON ALLIED PROPAGANDA TO THE WEATHERMAN IN THE WEST

A number of official German Army documents have been captured which evaluate Allied propaganda to German troops in the West. The pertinent comments are extracted in this report.

It is noteworthy that in every instance the comment is favorable (from the Allied point of view) - that is, the reporting officer acknowledges the great quantity, the high quality, or the effectiveness of Allied propaganda to German troops in the West.

Measures to counter Allied propaganda, carried out mostly by the political commissars in the Army, are numerous, and, in many instances, drastic. Typical counter-measures have been indicated in the "Report on Captured Documents", issued 19 August 44 by Intelligence Section, P.W.D. (S.278/1.S.260). More recent material follows the same pattern and requires no further elaboration.

1. Report from Headquarters, 7th Army, dated 10 July 44 (Lagebericht Nr. 4 des A.O.K. 7).

"....Enemy propaganda: it is exceptionally active, using all technical means, (such as leaflets dropped by air, loudspeaker activity and the firing of propaganda material), it is prompt and topical, and skillfully worded. Main tendency: undermining the German soldier's morale by pointing out to him the difficulties of the present war situation and the alleged mistakes made by his leaders; Poles, Russians and, of recent, also Austrians are singled out for special appeals."

The document then lists some of the leaflets which have reached the German lines: "Cherbourg wie es kam", "Müchtern Wahrheit über Kriegsgeschehnisse", "Nachrichten über die Truppe", "Courrier de l'Air", "L'Amérique en guerre" and "Voor". Particular mention is made of the Allies playing up alleged differences between the late Col. General Dollmann and Fieldmarshal Rommel, of leaflet and loudspeaker propaganda calling on soldiers to desert to the Allied lines, and of the Cherbourg propaganda broadcast announcing the release after capture of eight German Red Cross Nurses.

2. Divisional Order by the Commander of 276 Inf. Div dated 24 July 1944 (a few days after the attempt on Hitler's life had become known among German troops.):

"I have read practically all enemy leaflets which have been dropped in large quantities since the attempt upon the life of our Fuehrer. They are very cunningly worded and make skilful use of our present situation and mood. What is the enemy's purpose? At this moment, when we all stand under the impact of this horrible crime, he wants to soften us up. We are to lose our faith in the good cause for which we have been fighting bitterly with our Fuehrer and with our people at home for the last 4 1/2 years."

The Commander then takes great trouble to explain to his men that the situation today is different from that of 1918 when "German soldiers laid down their arms five minutes before the end of the war."

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The Commander then takes great trouble to explain to his men that the situation today is different from that of 1918 when "German soldiers laid down their arms five minutes to twelve, because they weakened and believed the enemy's propaganda, then equally skilful. He concludes by reminding his men of a word which has often come true and which our enemies so often apply to us, not without justification. History shows that Germans in their struggle for survival have time and again been only defeated by Germans."

3. A special order by Commander of the 91st Infantry Division, dated 8th July, 1944:

"The enemy not only fights us with his military weapons but to the same extent with the weapon of propaganda. His incessant drum-fire of leaflets, newspapers, pamphlets and of loud-speaker propaganda is aimed at shaking the German soldier's confidence in his military and political leadership."

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4. A secret order, signed by Col. Koenig C.O. of the 91st Inf. Div. dated 25th July, 1944, which threatens deserters with reprisals against their families at home and demands immediate instructions of the troops, begins as follows:

"In correct recognition of the fact that each individual soldier is urgently needed at his post in this decisive struggle for the fate of our fatherland, the enemy is attempting, by the most extensive use of propaganda leaflets, to induce the German soldier to shun his most sacred duty and to desert."

The document goes on to say that every sensible and conscientious German soldier is in no doubt about the alleged advantages of captivity in American or English P.O. camps, as he is able to recognize what is invented for the mere sake of propaganda. But the Commander of the 91st Inf. Div. is obviously not so sure about the state of mind and the degree of conscientiousness of many of his soldiers as instructions are to be given to the troops, not only to be ruthless with any deserting comrade, but also to watch over each other and report any sign of impending desertions.

5. Entry in the file of a Reserve Battalion, captured by Canadian troops on 26th August, 1944. (Unit designation not available)

"Leaflets lying about in our position should have been collected by conscientious ranks a long time ago. Even an NCO must have a clear awareness of the devastating effect of the skillful enemy propaganda. The indifference shown in this respect is partly responsible for our present predicament."

6. Report by a German Unit Commander (presumably Battalion Commander) from his battle station (Gren. Regt. 987, Btl. Command Post, 13 July, 1944) on allied Loudspeaker Propaganda in relation to German deserters.

According to this report, six hours after two grenadiers had absented themselves, someone called over repeatedly in German from the Allied lines: "Comrades, come over to us; to-night is your last chance to save your lives; to-morrow morning we shall start a big attack with trench mortars." Soldiers of the German company facing the Allies "thought they recognized the voice of Gren. Glonz (one of the deserters) as that of the speaker."

German soldiers have been instructed to open fire when Loudspeaker Propaganda is met ("Lautsprecher-Propaganda wird mit scharfem Schuss beantwortet", Order of Commander of 91st Inf. Div. 8th July, 1944). In the case cited above, when an Infantry Howitzer Platoon fired six shots in the likely direction, "the left company sector received thirty or forty shots in return. At the same time the enemy called that's how we reply. The Battalion Staff has move to a new Command Post."

The German Commander concludes his report as follows:

"The moral effect of these tactics

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The German Commander concludes his report as follows:

"The moral effect of these tactics is beyond all doubt and is
 illustrated most clearly by the fact that on the 13th July a
 corporal deserted. He had been decorated with the Iron Cross
 Class II, with the Clasp. Com. Medal, with the Infantry
 "Sturm" Medal and with the Medal for the Wounded."

7. A secret order, dated 18th July 1944, issued by the Commander
 of the 2nd Panzer Division from Divisional Headquarters begins:

"Last week some members of the Division deserted to the enemy.
 They have thus committed the most despicable crime which it is
 possible for a soldier to commit. They have broken their oath
 to Fuehrer and Fatherland, and by making statements to the
 enemy they have given away the positions of their comrades."

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The Commander goes on to say that it was particularly shameful that this should have happened in an Austrian Division (Ostmaeker), and that he had made provision for appropriate punishment of the families of the deserters. A significant clue to or reason for the desertions is given in the next paragraph:

"The enemy...inundates us with a flood of leaflets...he wants to persuade yet more of our comrades to desert...we must prevent this venom of lies from falling into the hands of irresolute comrades. I, therefore, forbid the reading of enemy propaganda leaflets. Anyone who finds an enemy leaflet must tear it up immediately and hand it over in this condition to the nearest superior officer."

Camerati Italiani!

Non è vero che i Tedeschi abbiano
dell'odio verso di voi!

Non è vero che se sarete presi prigio-
nieri sarete fucilati!

Chi ha la famiglia nell'Italia Settentrio-
nale passi la linea: troverà ottima accoglienza
da parte dei camerati Tedeschi!

Le vostre famiglie vi attendono con
ansia e non vi perdonerebbero se sapessero
che cooperare con gli Anglo-Americani per
la distruzione della vostra Patria!

Italiani!

Non credete più alla falsa propaganda
degli alleati!

Passate le linee!

2323

05101

Lesclapassero :

Ogni soldato italiano che è portatore di questo
lesclapassero è considerato come italiano che ha
la buona volontà di arrendersi; riceverà da man-
giare e se è necessario medicazione in un Ospedale.

Pesslerschein :

Jeder italienische Soldat, der Träger dieses
Pesslerscheines ist, bekundet den guten Willen
sich zu ergeben; er erhält Verpflegung und falls
erforderlich ärztliche Betreuung in einem Lazarett.

2327

Diese Flugblätter haben euch die Wahrheit erzählt

Seit fast einem Jahr werden alliierte Flugblätter durch Flugzeuge und Granaten auf deutsche Soldaten in Italien abgeworfen. Die meisten dieser Flugblätter waren einfach Zeitungen, deren Aufgabe es war, dem deutschen Soldaten Nachrichten zu bringen — und zwar wahre Nachrichten.

Rechts sind Abbildungen verschiedener Ausgaben des Nachrichtenblattes „Frontpost“. Sie brachten harte, unwiderlegbare Tatsachen, die das OKW und die deutsche Propaganda jedesmal entweder zu verheimlichen oder in verklausulierten Sätzen zu entstellen gesucht hatten.

Die Nachrichten in diesen Flugblättern erreichen den deutschen Soldaten leider etwas spät. Die sachgerechte Verpackung für Flugzeug und Granaten, der Transport zu den Flugplätzen und Batterien, kosten Zeit. Aber selbst so erreichen die Flugblätter den deutschen Soldaten an der Front viel früher als Zeitungen von zuhause — die er jetzt übrigens nicht mehr bekommt — und sogar früher als die deutschen Soldatenzeitungen. Und, um es noch einmal zu sagen: die Nachrichten in diesen Flugblättern sind wahr.

Die Nachrichten auf der Rückseite sind auch wahr



LEZT NACHRICHTEN BIS ZUM 11. SEPTEMBER

Amerikaner in Deutschland

Einheiten der amerikanischen 1. Armee überschritten, nachdem sie Luxemburg als vierte europäische Hauptstadt in diesem Sommer befreit hatten, nördlich Trier die deutsche Grenze. Andere Einheiten dieser Armee stehen wenige km vor Aachen. In Lothringen errichtete die amerikanische 3.

Armee mehrere Brückenköpfe auf dem rechten Ufer der Mosel. Weiter nördlich setzten Truppen der englischen 2. Armee über den Albert- und den Schelddekanal, und die kanadische 1. Armee hat den grössten Teil der Kanalküste von Deutschen gesäubert. Die Schlacht um Deutschland hat begonnen.

Russen in Jugoslawien

Nach der Vernichtung der deutschen 6. und der deutschen 8. Armee in Rumänien überschritten die Russen in der Nähe des Eisernen Tores die jugoslawische Grenze. Auch in Richtung auf das jetzt weniger als

120 km entfernte Schlesien und nördlich Warschau trat die Rote Armee zu neuen Offensiven an. Längs der Memel, an der ostpreussischen Grenze, werden starke russische Bereitstellungen gemeldet.

Erneute Luftoffensive gegen Deutschland

Die alliierten Luftflotten im Westen haben ihre Offensive gegen Ziele in Deutschland wieder aufgenommen. (Im August warf die RAF 61 000 t Bomben auf Ziele im deutschbesetzten Europa, aber nur 14 000 t

auf Ziele in Deutschland. Jetzt kann die volle Wucht der RAF und die noch grössere Wucht der amerikanischen Heeresluftwaffe ausschliesslich gegen Deutschland eingesetzt werden.)

Bulgarien erklärt Deutschland den Krieg

Nach Rumänien hat Bulgarien als zweiter von Deutschlands ehemaligen Bundesgenossen die Front gewechselt und Deutschland den Krieg erklärt. Finnland, dem Russland

einen Waffenstillstand gewährt hat, ordnete an, dass alle deutschen Truppen bis zum 15. September finnisches Gebiet zu verlassen haben.

1 799 000 Deutsche in diesem Sommer gefallen oder gefangen genommen

In diesem Sommer erlitten, laut amtlichen Feststellungen der alliierten Hauptquartiere im Osten, Westen und Süden, die deutschen Armeen an den verschiedenen Fronten folgende Verluste:

Im Osten: 826 000 Gefallene, 427 000

Gefangene; im Westen: 103 000 Gefallene, 384 000 Gefangene; in Italien: 12 000 Gefallene, 47 000 Gefangene. An allen Fronten strecken deutsche Truppen jetzt die Waffen in grösserer Zahl als während der letzten hundert Tage des ersten Weltkriegs.

Translation of German Leaflet GT/8

Obverse:

OUR LEAFLETS HAVE TOLD YOU THE TRUTH

For nearly a year now Allied leaflets have been dropped, from aircraft and by shell, over German soldiers in Italy. Most of these leaflets have been simple newspapers, whose object was to tell the German soldier the news -- and the true news

On the right are reproductions of the headlines of various past issues of the leaflet newspaper FRONTPOST. They announced hard, indisputable facts, which the OKW and German propaganda had invariably tried either to conceal or to wrap up in woolly phrases.

The news that these leaflets bring to the German soldier unfortunately reaches him rather late. Packing them in suitable packages for aircraft and for shells and carrying them by truck to airfields and batteries takes time. But even so, these leaflets reach the German soldier in the line far sooner than newspapers from home -- which anyway he no longer gets -- or even than the German army newspapers. Moreover, we repeat, the news these leaflets bring is true.

(Reproductions of headlines of past issues of FRONTPOST)

- No. 6, December 8th, 1943: Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet in Persia
- No. 22, March 30th, 1944: Nikolaiev falls (with map)
- No. 28, May 12th, 1944: Sevastopol stormed -- attack on the Gustav line
- No. 35, June 8th, 1944: The attack in the West begins -- German withdrawal north of Rome.
- No. 39, June 28th, 1944: Vitebsk, Shlobin, Orsha fall -- Cherbourg stormed
- No. 46, July 21st, 1944: Attempt on Hitler -- generals try to form new Reich government
- No. 54, August 15th, 1944: Landing in Southern France

Reverse:

THE NEWS OVERLEAF IS ALSO TRUE

LATEST NEWS UP TO SEPTEMBER 11th:

2325

Americans in Germany

Troops of the American 1st Army, after liberating Luxembourg -- the fourth European capital liberated this summer -- have crossed the German frontier north of Trier. Other troops of this army are a few kilometres from

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Americans in Germany

Troops of the American 1st Army, after liberating Luxembourg -- the fourth European capital liberated this summer -- have crossed the German frontier north of Trier. Other troops of this army are a few kilometres from Aachen. In Lorraine, the American 3rd Army has established several bridgeheads over the Moselle. Farther north, troops of the British 2nd Army have crossed the Albert and Escourt Canals, and the Canadian 1st Army has cleared the greater part of the Channel coast of Germans. The battle of Germany has begun.

Russians in Yugoslavia

After completing the annihilation of the German 6th and 8th Armies in Rumania, the Russians have crossed the Yugoslav frontier near the Iron Gate. The Red Army has also launched new offensives in the direction of Silesia, from which the Russians are now less than 120 kilometres distant and north of Warsaw. Along the Memel, on the East Prussian frontier, strong Russian troop concentrations are reported.

Renewed air offensive against Germany

The Allied Air Forces in the West have renewed their great air offensive against targets in German cities. (In August the RAF dropped 61,000 tons of bombs on targets in German-occupied Europe, against this only 14,000 tons on targets in Germany. Now the full weight of the RAF, and the still greater weight of the USAF, can be concentrated on Germany.)

Bulgaria declares war on Germany

Bulgaria -- after Rumania, the second of Germany's former allies to do so -- has changed sides and declared war on Germany.

Finland, which has obtained an armistice from Russia, has ordered all German troops on Finnish territory to leave by September 15th.

1,799,000 Germans killed or captured this summer

From the opening of the Allied offensives this summer up to September 10th, German armies on all fronts have suffered -- according to the official statements of the various Allied Headquarters -- the following casualties:

In the East, 826,000 killed, 427,000 captured, in the West, 103,000 killed, 384,000 captured; in Italy, 12,000 killed, 47,000 captured.

German troops on all fronts are now surrendering in greater numbers daily than in the last hundred days of the First World War.

Das 6. Jahr

Nummer 1

BLÄTTER ZUR KRIEGLAGE
Ausgabe Süd

6. September 1914

VOR DER SCHLACHT UM DEUTSCHLAND

Ein militärischer Sprecher des deutschen Rundfunks erklärte am Abend des 5. September: «Unsere erste Aufgabe ist jetzt, die deutschen Streitkräfte aus Frankreich nach Deutschland zu bringen.»

Während er diese Worte sprach, stiessen 4 alliierte Armeen, — die 1. und 3. amerikanische und die 2. englische und 1. kanadische, — durch Belgien und Holland und Lothringen ins Innere der Maas vor. Grosse Massen deutscher Truppen waren überflügelt und hinter der alliierten Front, im Raum zwischen Compiègne in Frankreich und Mons in Belgien, abgeschnitten. Am Abend des 5. September waren diese deutschen Kräfte liquidiert und 45.000 Deutsche gefangen. Die Gesamtzahl der in Nordfrankreich und den Niederlanden gefangen genommenen Deutschen übersteigt jetzt eine Viertel Million.

In Südfrankreich trieb die aus französischen und amerikanischen Truppen gebildete alliierte 7. Armee die schwer mitgenommenen Ueberreste der deutschen 19. Armee in Richtung auf BelFORT und den Rhein vor sich her.

Im Osten haben die Russen die Vernichtung der deutschen 6. und 8. Armeen in Rumänien zum Abschluss gebracht. Moskau meldet, dass in den letzten 12 Tagen des August 210.000 Deutsche in diesem Raum getötet und 97.100 von den Russen gefangen genommen wurden. Das Rumänische Oberkommando meldet, dass rumänische Truppen, die jetzt gegen Deutschland im Kampf stehen, weitere 50.000 Deutsche gefangen genommen haben.

Im Raum von Warschau ist die Rote Armee zu einer neuen grösseren Offensive übergegangen. Die Russen stehen im Grenzgebiet von Ostpreussen, dringen südlich der Masuren Sümpfe

vor und haben sich auf 130 km Schlesien genähert.

Die Schlacht um Deutschland steht unmittelbar bevor. Was das für die deutsche Zivilbevölkerung bedeutet, lässt sich aus einer einfachen zahlenmässigen Feststellung ablesen. Im August hat die RAF allein 14.000 t Bomben auf Deutschland und 61.000 t auf Ziele im deutschbesetzten Europa abgeworfen. Der Kampf in Europa lenkte auf diese Weise im letzten Monat vier Fünftel der Wucht der RAF-Offensive von ihren eigentlichen Endzielen ab,

innland ausgeschieden

Am 2. August hat die Türkei die Beziehungen zu Deutschland abgebrochen.

Am 23. August brach Rumänien die Beziehungen zu Deutschland ab und erklärte Deutschland den Krieg.

Die seit dem 15. August laufenden Bemühungen Bulgariens, aus dem Kriege auszuscheiden, scheiterten daran, dass es nach wie vor Deutschland begünstigte, worauf ihm Russland den Krieg erklärte.

Jetzt hat auch Finnland den Bruch mit Deutschland vollzogen. Am 2. September erklärte Ministerpräsident Antti Hackzell, Deutschland müsse bis zum 15. September seine Truppen aus Finnland zurückziehen, andernfalls sie entwaffnet und interniert würden. Eine finnische Abordnung ist auf dem Wege nach Moskau.

Grosse russische Truppenmassen werden damit frei für den Sturm auf Deutschland. Deutschland hat, abgesehen von Ungarn, seinen letzten nennenswerten Verbündeten in Europa verloren.

— den Fabriken, Hochöfen, Kraftwerken und Verkehrswegen in Deutschland. Sobald aber der Krieg die deutsche Grenze erreicht haben wird, wird die volle Schlagkraft der RAF — und die noch grössere der amerikanischen Luftflotten — zunächst ausschliesslich und aus immer kürzerer Entfernung auf Ziele in Deutschland zum Einsatz gebracht werden.



EUROPA, 6. SEPT. 1914. WEISSE GEBIETE: NOCH VON DEUTSCHEN BESETZT. PUNKTIERTE GEBIETE: MEHR ODER WENIGER VON DEUTSCHEN FREI.

Nummer 1

DAS 8. JAHR

6. September 1944

Erbeutete Dokumente

In Frankreich sind den Alliierten eine Reihe interessanter deutscher Dokumente in die Hand gefallen. Da heisst es in dem Erfahrungsbericht des II. Fallschirmjägerregiments vom 23. Juni:

«Beim Einsatz in dem Invasionsektor wurde festgestellt, dass ungefähr 80 v.H. der geworfenen Vier-Handgraten nicht detonierten. Auf Grund eigener Untersuchungen wurde festgestellt, dass die Brennzünder infolge feuchter Lagerung angestrichelt waren und schon in diesem Zustand gelöst sein mussten.»

In einem Geheimbefehl des Kommandeurs des 3. Fallschirmjägerregiments vom 4. Juli heisst es: «Vernichtungsfener wird durch die Bataillonsführer beim Regiment angefordert. In kritischen Lagen kann Vernichtungsfener bei der Artillerie direkt angefordert werden. Da Artilleriemunition nur in beschränkter Menge zur Verfügung steht, ist ein unnützes Anfordern von Vernichtungsfener zu vermeiden.»

In einem von General Keitel selbst unterzeichneten Erlass des OKW vom 23. Juli heisst es: «Die Transportfahrzeugverluste im Westen haben ein derartiges Mass angenommen, dass sie nur noch in beschränktem Umfang gedeckt werden können und neu aufgestellte Divisionen oft monatelang auf ihre Transportfahrzeuge warten müssen. Die Führer aller Truppenteile müssen über unsere Notlage auf dem Gebiet der Kraftfahrzeugversorgung und die Erfahrungen mit der angelsächsischen Luftwaffe unterrichtet sein.»

Mängel der „V-1“

Der Korrespondent der Daily Mail berichtet aus Frankreich: «In Ruinen hatten französische Bürger oft Gelegenheit, den Abbruch „fliegender Bomben“ zu beobachten. Sie sagten, dass ungefähr die Hälfte noch dreierlei des Kanals niederfiel. Viele schoben sich weit in die Luft um dann plötzlich abzustürzen und zu explodieren. Andere, bei denen offenbar die Steuerung versagte, flogen in Spiralen, um gleichfalls nach einiger Zeit zu Boden zu stürzen. Ein grosser Teil der „fliegenden Bomben“ wurden von alliierten Fliegern noch über Frankreich abgeschossen. — Alles in allem habe man den Eindruck, als ob die „V-1“ verallgemeinert eingesetzt worden sei, um einen moralischen Erfolg zu erzielen.»

DER RÜCKZUG AUS FRANKREICH

Der Korrespondent einer englischen Zeitung berichtet am 30. August vom Kleeblattschlachtplan im Nordfrankreich: «Jede der 4 alliierten Armeen, die gegen Deutschland vorrückten, bricht täglich zwischen 2 und 3000 deutsche Gefangene ein. Viele von ihnen waren dabei, als Deutschland 1940 Frankreich übernahm. Sie gehörten der modernsten motorisierten Armee an, die die Welt je gesehen hatte. Heute sind sie die Trümmer von vornehmen Heeren, die versuchen, zu Fuss oder auf dem Fahrrad nach Deutschland zurückzukommen. Die Motortransportmittel sind für die Offiziere reserviert. Überall sind die deutschen Streitkräfte in kleine Gruppen aufgesplittet und zerschlagen, die sich zerstreut durch Wald und Busch schlagen, um dem Netz zu entgehen, das sich immer enger zusammenzieht. Sie haben praktisch keine Munition mehr. Sie sind müde und hungrig vom Umfallen.»

Der Chef des Taktischen Bomberkommandos Gordon P. Saville erklärte über den Rückzug der 19. Armee durch das Rhonetal: «Durch die Vereinigung des Rhonetales auf halbem Wege zwischen Lyon und dem Meer waren die von der Küste Hochsees des deutschen Kräfte gezwungen, einen 35 km langen Fugpass zu durchschneiden. Hier hatten

wir eine Anzahl Brücken über einen Nebenfluss mit Absicht nicht zerstört, bis die amerikanischen Truppen Stellung in dem unliegenden Gelände eingenommen und ihre Batterien platziert hatten. Erst als der verstärkte Druck der nachrückenden Amerikaner und Franzosen die verbleibenden deutschen Kolonnen immer mehr zusammenpresste war der Augenblick gekommen, auch diese Brücken zu zerstören. Das war am 27. August. Augenblicklich kamen die deutschen Wagenkäulen zum Stillstand. Und nun begann ein 5-tägiges Vernichtungsfener aus der Luft und aus den anliegenden Höhen, bei dem 2200 Fahrzeuge zerstört und 1500 Pferde getötet wurden und von der ganzen 19. deutschen Armee nicht weiter blieb als eine von Panik erfüllte wimmelnde Masse, die verzweifelt nach einem Ausweg suchte.»

«Die Frage, ob die Maginot-Linie in den kommenden Tagen oder Wochen zum Schlachtfeld werden wird, ist schwer zu beantworten. Zweifellos können die Deutschen Panzerrollen oder andere Hindernisse der Maginot-Linie als Abwehrstützpunkte gegen die bewegliche Kriegsführung der Alliierten benutzen.» *Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro Telexgramm am 3. Sept. 1944*

Die alliierte Luftwaffe im August

Luftflotte		Gesamte Einsätze	
Amerikan.	8. strategisches Kommando	22.700	47.500 t Bomben abgeworfen
>	9. taktisches Kommando	24.200	331 Jäger abgeschossen
>	15. strategisches Kommando	11.577	26.000 t Bomben abgeworfen
>	15. taktisches Kommando	6.757	134 Jäger abgeschossen
Englische RAF	strategisches Kommando	77.500	75.000 t Bomben abgeworfen (Generalschuss unbekannt)
>	RAF, taktisches Kommando	25.000	1.400 t Bomben abgeworfen
Französische Luftwaffe		7.919	

Einsätze insgesamt 137.635 149.900 t Bomben wurden auf deutsche Ziele abgeworfen; hiervon entfielen 56.647 Einsätze mit 37.000 Bomben nur auf den Mittelmeerraum, die eine Last von 49.641 Bomben abwarfen. Einen neuen Rekord stellte die RAF auf, die im August 75.000 t Bomben auf deutsche Ziele abwarf und somit ihre Höchstleistung von Juli (mit 62.500 t) überbot.

Im vergangenen Monat sind insgesamt 65 deutsche Flugplätze in Frankreich zerstört und 25 der deutschen Benutzung entzogen worden; die amerikanische Luftwaffe allein zerstörte u.a. 225 Lokomotiven mit 14.750 Waggons.

Indessen schliesst sich der Ring um Deutschland; die immer steigende Anzahl von Bombern und Lasten, die sich bisher auf weite Gebiete Europas verteilten, konzentrieren sich mehr und mehr auf deutsches Heimatgebiet. Die Bombenlasten, die früher für den französischen Raum, die Ostgebiete Rumäniens und Rückzugslinien in Belgien bestimmt waren, wird nun das deutsche Volk zusätzlich zu den Dauerangriffen in Deutschland selbst zu spüren bekommen. Wird das deutsche Volk dulden, dass die wenigen unversehrt gebliebenen Teile so mancher Städte inmitten der Trümmer auch wohl verschwinden?

Nummer I

DAS 6. JAHR

6. September 1944

5 Jahre

Das Ziel

Deutschland wird entweder eine Weltmacht oder überhaupt nicht sein.
A. Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, S. 742

Die Vorbereitung

Wir haben deshalb die 6 Jahre, die uns zur Vorbereitung übrig blieben, ausgenutzt und zwar auf allen Gebieten.
Goebbels am 14.10.40

In dieser Zeit sind über 90 Milliarden Mark für den Aufbau unserer Wehrmacht aufgewendet worden.
A. Hitler am 1.9.39

Der Weg

1939

Wenn jetzt der Pole niedergeschlagen ist, dann hört die Bedrohung Deutschlands an zwei Fronten endgültig auf.
Goering am 9.9.39

1940

Der Krieg im Westen ist beendet.
DNB am 21.6.40

Der Weg nach England ist frei — Deutschland besitzt die Vorherrschaft in der Luft.
Ley am 20.3.40

1941

Ich spreche das erst heute aus, weil ich es erst heute aussprechen darf, dass dieser Gegner (Russland) gebrochen ist und sich nie wieder erheben wird.
A. Hitler am 3.10.41

1942

Wenn wir heute Stalingrad besetzen, — und es auch nehmen werden, worauf Sie sich verlassen können.
A. Hitler am 30.9.42

Die Engländer sind nicht in der Lage, eine zweite Front zu errichten, allein schon, weil ihnen die dazu nötige Tonnage fehlt.
Goebbels am 16.10.42

1943

Ich bin aber der Überzeugung, das ist auch das letzte Aufgebot, die letzte Reserve der Russen.
Goering am 20.1.43

Durch eine meisterhafte Strategie ist es dem Führer gelungen, den Würgegriff, der uns bei Kriegsbeginn umklammerte, zu brechen. Heute ist keine Rede mehr von einer Bedrohung des Reichsgebietes.
Goebbels am 2.9.43

1944

Ich glaube, die Landung der Engländer und Amerikaner wird den Krieg abkürzen. Gewinnen können wir doch nicht mehr. Deutschland ist zu klein, um gegen die ganze Welt zu kämpfen.
Ein einfacher deutscher Soldat, einer von Millionen

EUROPA IM AUFSTAND

Frankreich. Fünf deutsche Bataillone haben sich im Département Ardèche Verbänden der französischen Armee des Inneren angeschlossen. Die Stadt Ruffec im Département Charente wurde befreit. In Mittel- und Südwest-Frankreich dauern die Angriffe der Partisanen gegen deutsche Truppenverbände und Verbindungsstellen an. An der Befreiung Lyons nahmen französische Partisanen hervorragenden Anteil. In den Westalpen haben Einheiten der Armee des Inneren die italienische Grenze überschritten und kämpfen auf italienischem Boden gegen deutsche Truppen.

Italien. Partisanen greifen im Rücken der Gotenlinie in Toskana, Emilia und den Marken fortgesetzt deutsche Truppen an. Im Umkreis von Genua wählten Partisanen schwere deutsche Angriffe ab. Durch Sprengung der Lacio-Rücke unterbrachen Partisanen die für die Deutschen wichtige Verbindungsstrasse Genua-Montegio. Der Boss-Tunnel zwischen dem Tal von Bisagno und Fontana wurde unbrauchbar gemacht. Deutsche Truppen in Imperia wurden von Partisanen in heftige Kämpfe verwickelt. In Piemont wurde das Gefängnis von Fossano gestürmt und 70 politische Gefangene befreit. In der Provinz von Cuneo wiesen die Partisanen deutsche Angriffe ab und blick-

ten die Kontrolle über die Städte Barge, Novella und Envie aufrecht.

Tschechoslowakei. Der Tagesbericht der tschechoslowakischen Armee des Inneren meldet, dass tschechoslowakische Streitkräfte einen deutschen Angriff auf den wichtigen Verkehrsknotenpunkt Zlín in der Nord-Slowakei abweisen. Schwere Kämpfe sind in der ganzen Ost-Slowakei im Gange. Tschechische Truppen auf ungarischem Boden griffen ungarische Verbände mit Erfolg an. Tschechische Kräfte stehen im Kampf um Tretena an der polnischen Grenze und um Lucence und Leva, beide seit 1938 Ungarn zugeteilt. In der Fabrik von Dubnica, einem Teil der Skodawerke, stehen tschechische und französische Arbeiter im Kampf gegen die Deutschen.

Jugoslawien. Die Stadt Rijewica wurde von Partisanen zurückerobert. Zu schweren Kämpfen kam es in Serbien, wo sich die Deutschen in West-Bosnien zurückziehen mussten. Die Kämpfe in Kroatien und Slowenien dauern an.

Die Bahnlinie Belgrad-Saluniki-Sofia wurde von der 22. Partisanen-Division schwer beschädigt. Teile der 25. Partisanen Div. sprengten eine Brücke der Linie nach Sofia über den Nisava bei der bulgarischen Grenze.

Wochenübersicht

30.8. In N-Frankreich Rouen befreit. Romm erreicht. In S-Frankreich Nizza besetzt. In Italien Pesaro besetzt. Russen besetzen Plonati.

31.8. Russen in Bukarest einmarschieren. Amerikaner besetzen Amman, Lausn u. St. Didier. Franzosen befreien Bordeaux.

1.9. Verdun, Sedan, Arras, St. Mihiel u. Dieppe von den Alliierten erobert. Deutsche Front in Auflösung.

2.9. Amerikaner überschreiten bulgarische Grenze. Meubenge gewonnen. In Italien Gotenlinie durchbrochen.

Russen an der rumänisch-bulgarischen Grenze.

3.9. Amerikanischer Vorstoß in Richtung Metz und Nancy. Alliierte in Lyon. In Italien Pisa und Pesaro besetzt.

4.9. Brüssel und Antwerpen befreit. Alliierte in Lille. Belgisch-holländische Grenze überschritten. Russischer Vorstoß in Rumänien dauert an.

5.9. Lwow, Mecheln und Alost in Belgien erobert. Neue russische Offensive bei Warschau. Russland erklärt Bulgarien den Krieg.

Hitlers Galgenfrist läuft rasch ab

Nummer 1

DAS 6. JAHR

6. September 1944

Sicherung des Friedens

Die Vorsitzenden der englischen, amerikanischen und russischen Abordnungen, die in Dumbarton Oaks, Amerika, zusammengekommen sind, haben nach einwöchiger Beratung eine Verlautbarung über die künftige Organisation des Friedens und der Weltsicherheit herausgegeben. Darin heisst es:

„In voller Übereinstimmung ist in Aussicht genommen:

1) die Schaffung einer internationalen Körperschaft, die aus Vertretern aller friedliebenden Nationen nach dem Grundsatz völliger Gleichberechtigung zusammengesetzt sein soll;

2) die Schaffung einer kleinen Körperschaft, in der die Hauptstaaten vertreten sind, denen die Vertreter einer Anzahl periodisch zu wählender anderer Staaten beratend zur Seite stehen;

3) die Herbeiführung wirksamer Massnahmen zur friedlichen Beilegung von Streitigkeiten, darunter an erster Stelle die Schaffung eines internationalen Gerichtshofes zur Aufrechterhaltung des Friedens und der Sicherheit.“

RUNDFUNK

IN DEUTSCHER SPRACHE

London. 1.00. Nachrichten; 2.00. Für die Wehrmacht; 2.30. Für die Geheimpresse; 3.00. Morsecodierung; 3.15. Für den Seemann; 6.00. Arbeitsprogramm; 7.00. Nachrichten; 8.00. Für die Frauen; 9.00. Die Stimme Amerikas; 11.00. Nachrichten; 11.15. Religiöse Sendung; 11.45. Für die Geheimpresse; 12.00. Für die Frauen; 14.00. Nachrichten; 17.00. Für die Luftwaffe; 18.00. Für die Wehrmacht; 19.00. Für den Seemann; 20.00. Die Stimme Amerikas; 21.00. Nachrichten; 22.00. Nachrichten; 24.00. Nachrichten.

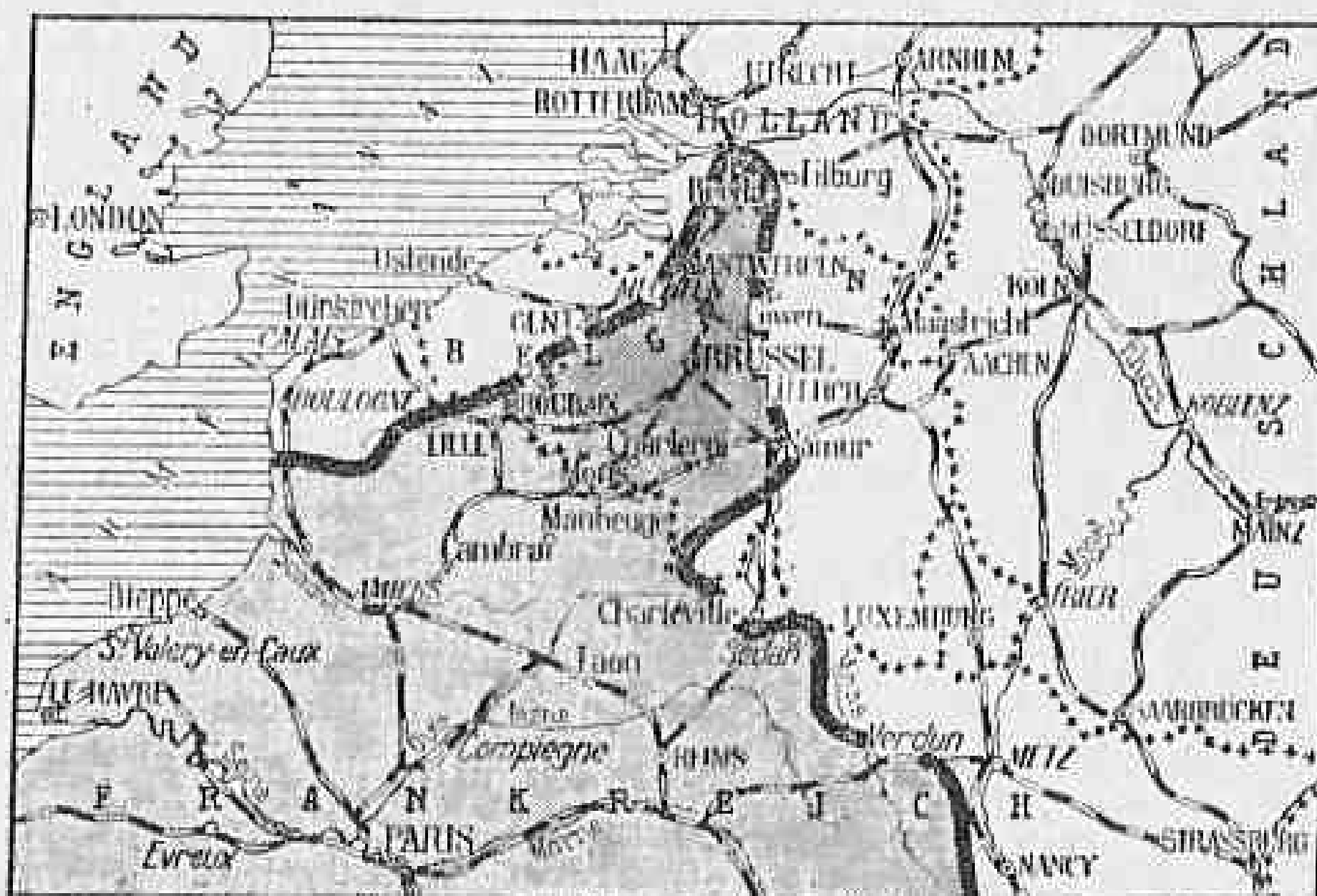
Wellenlängen: 1500, 373, 285, 261, 49, 44, 31, 25 und 19 m.

Algier. 9.15; 12.22; 13.15; 14.00; 16.15; 17.15; 18.15; 19.15; 20.00; 23.15 u. 24.00.

Wellenlängen: 31,2 31,4 19,8, 255 m.

Das deutsche Volk muss sich daran erinnern, dass Hitler geschworen hat, jeden Bauernhof in einen Bunker und jede Stadt in eine Festung zu verwandeln, sobald der Krieg auf deutschen Boden getragen wird.

Hitler wird nicht davor zurückschrecken, wenn er nicht handgreiflich daran gehindert wird. Weiterleben oder Vernichtung: Deutschland wird jetzt in voller Schärfe vor die Wahl gestellt. Deutschland kann nur weiterleben, wenn es sich von Hitler frei macht. Wenn das deutsche Volk die Gefahr, in die Hitler es bringt, nicht sieht und daraus nicht die Folgerung zieht, dann macht der Krieg im 6. Jahr aus Deutschland einen Trümmerhaufen, gegen den die Ruinen des 30-jährigen Krieges unbedeutend erscheinen.



DIE LAGE IM WESTEN AM 5. SEPTEMBER

„ZUM STEHEN GEBRACHT“

OKW-Bericht

28.8.

«Von Panzern unterstützte Angriffe des Gegners aus der Stadt (Paris) heraus nach Nordosten wurden durch Gegenangriffe zum Stehen gebracht.»

29.8.

«Vorposten des Gegners aus seinen Brückenköpfen nordwestlich Paris heraus wurden zum Stehen gebracht.»

30.8.

«Zwischen Paris und Reims wurden die nach Norden angreifenden starken amerikanischen Kräfte in erbitterten Kämpfen zum Stehen gebracht.»

31.8.

«Nördlich Paris wurde der Feind, der unseren Absetzbewegungen scharf nachdrängte, zum Stehen gebracht.»

und Wirklichkeit

Alliierte Panzerverbände erobern 60 km nördöstlich von Paris die Stadt Meaux an der Marne und erreichen etwas weiter westlich Chateau Thierry.

Aus den Brückenköpfen nordwestlich Paris dringen alliierte Panzerverbände 15 km auf der Strasse Paris — Reims bis Cantiers vor, während nördlich von Meaux amerikanische Panzerverbände gegen geringen deutschen Widerstand Cuyvergnon, 23 km hinter der Marne, besetzen.

Reims von amerikanischen Panzersäulen erreicht, die an der Stadt vorbei in nördlicher Richtung bis 60 km an die belgische Grenze vordringen. Gleichfalls nach Norden rücken amerikanische Panzer auf Soissons vor.

Nördlich Paris rücken die Amerikaner auf Compiègne vor. Gleichfalls nördlich Paris überschreitet die 2. englische Armee die Somme und erobert Amiens.

Precis of contents of German leaflet, DA 6. JAHR, No. 1

(The Sixth Year)

September 6th, 1944

BEFORE THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY.

German military spokesman declared Germany's first task was to withdraw her troops from France to Germany. - However Allied armies have cut off and liquidated the majority of those troops. - In Rumania the Russians have annihilated the German 6th and 8th Armies. - The Red Army at the gates of East Prussia and 150 km from Silesia. - In August 4/5 of the RAF offensive have been against non-German targets. - When the war reaches German frontiers the entire weight of the RAF and the USAAF will be directed exclusively against Germany.

FINLAND HAS WITHDRAWN.

Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria - now Finland breaks off relations with Germany. Russian troops released for the assault on Germany.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

German documents found by the Allies in France state - fuses of 30% of German handgrenades used at the time of the invasion failed to detonate. Shortage of ammunition. - Loss of transport.

DEFECTS OF THE "V-1".

French eyewitness. - Only half of projectiles fired at England crossed the Channel. - "V-1" introduced prematurely to raise German morale.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM FRANCE.

2 to 3000 German prisoners being captured daily by each of the 4 Allied armies. - Fleeing German troops trying to reach Germany on foot or by bicycles; motortransport reserved for officers. - Description of the battle in the Rhone valley. German columns lured into a trap. - Quotation from German News Agency, can the Germans use the Maginotline as a defence line?

ALLIED AIR FORCES IN AUGUST.

Table of USAAF and RAF sorties. - Total bomb tonnage dropped. - Bombs formerly destined for France, Rumania etc. can now be concentrated on Germany.

5 YEARS.

Quotations from speeches by Hitler, Goering, Goebbels etc. during the 5 years of the last 5 years.

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5 YEARS.

Quotations from speeches by Hitler, Goering, Goebbels etc. during the German decrescendo of the last 5 years.

EUROPE IN REVOLT.

France. 5 German battalions surrendered to F.F.I. forces in the Ardèche department. - Units of F.F.I. crossed Italian frontier and are fighting Germans on Italian soil.

Italy: Partisans attacking Germans in the rear of the Goth line. - Demolition of bridges and lines of communications in northern Italy.

Czechoslovakia: Heavy fighting between partisans and Germans in outlying east Slovakia - Czech troops successfully attack Hungarian forces on Hungarian soil.

Yugoslavia: Town of Kijevo regained by partisans. - Railway lines and bridges damaged.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Main events of the week.

Splash:

HITLER'S RECEIPT FROM THE GERMANS IS RUNNING OUT.

THE ENSURING OF PEACE.

Peace conference at Dumbarton Oaks, U.S.A. - British, Russian and American delegates draw up plans for ensuring peace in the future.

BROADCASTS IN GERMANY.

Programmes from Allied stations.

MAP

of situation in the West. - Reminder to German people that Hitler has vowed to turn all villages etc. into fortifications. - Germans warned that Germany may, become nothing but a heap of ruins.

"BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL."

German High Command Communiqués repeatedly saying that Allied attacks in the west have been "brought to a standstill" - comparisons with actual facts.

AN DIE DEUTSCHEN SOLDATEN IN ITALIEN

Warum ruft man euch nicht zurück?

Am 14. September sah die Kriegslage so aus:

Im Westen haben die Alliierten südlich Aachen und nördlich Trier die deutsche Grenze, und südlich Metz in grosser Stärke die Mosel überschritten. Der grösste Teil Belgiens und fast die ganze Nordküste Frankreichs, von der die «V-1»-Geschosse gegen England losgelassen wurden, sind in alliierter Hand.

Die Schlacht um Deutschland hat begonnen. Das bedeutet, dass die alliierten Luftflotten, die ihre Angriffe in der letzten Zeit hauptsächlich gegen Ziele in Frankreich gerichtet hatten, jetzt ihre ganze Wucht gegen Deutschland werfen. Jeden Tag fallen bis zu 10 000 t Bomben auf Deutschland.

Im Osten ist die Rote Armee zu zwei neuen Offensiven angetreten: einer nördlich Warschau, einer in Richtung auf Schlesien. Ausserdem massieren die Russen starke Kräfte an der Memel. Die deutsche Heeresgruppe Nord ist im nördlichen Baltikum abgeschnitten. Die Heeres-

gruppe Mitte ist zerschlagen. Die Heeresgruppe Süd hat sich in die Karpaten zurückgezogen. Die Heeresgruppe Rumänien ist vernichtet.

Rumänien und Bulgarien haben die Front gewechselt und Deutschland den Krieg erklärt. Finnland, dem Russland einen Waffenstillstand gewährt hat, hat alle deutschen Truppen aus seinem Gebiet ausgewiesen.

Überall in Frankreich und in grossen Teilen Jugoslawiens, der Tschechoslowakei und Polens haben organisierte Partisanenarmeen die deutschen Besatzungen gefangen genommen oder getötet.

Und was tut ihr inzwischen, deutsche Soldaten in Italien? Da verteidigt ihr nun ein paar kahle Berge in einem fremden Land, hunderte von Kilometern von zuhause, während in euern Rücken Europa sich erhebt und die deutsche Grenze im Westen überschritten, im Osten bedroht ist.

Warum ruft man euch nicht zurück?

Ein Rückzug über den Brenner wäre angesichts der alliierten Luftherrschaft zwar verlustreich — aber es käme doch wenigstens ein Teil von euch nachhause, um eine verkürzte Front auf deutschem Boden zu beziehen.

« Wir sind nur einfache Soldaten », mögt ihr sagen. « Von solchen Dingen verstehen wir nichts. » Gut, dann fragt eure Offiziere — und seht, ob sie eine Antwort wissen.

To the German troops in Italy

WHY DON'T THEY CALL YOU BACK HOME?

Here is the situation, as it was on September 14th:

In the West, the Allies have crossed the German frontier south of Aachen and north of Trier and have crossed the Moselle in great strength south of Metz. The greater part of Belgium and nearly all the north coast of France -- from which the V-2 projectiles were discharged against England -- are in Allied hands.

The battle of Germany has begun: this means that the whole weight of the Allied air fleets, most of which was recently directed against targets in France, has now been flung against Germany. Up to 10,000 tons of bombs are now falling on Germany daily.

In the East, the Red Army has opened two new offensives: north of Warsaw and in the direction of Silesia, and is massing strong forces along the Memel. The German Army Group North is cut off in the northern Baltic area; the Army Group Centre has been smashed; and the Army Group Rumania has been annihilated.

Rumania and Bulgaria have gone over to the side of the Allies and have declared war on Germany. Finland has obtained an armistice from Russia and expelled all German troops from Finnish territory.

Throughout France, and in great areas of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland organized partisan armies have killed or captured the German garrisons.

And meanwhile, what are you doing, German soldiers in Italy? Here you are, defending some barren mountains in a foreign country, hundreds of kilometres from home, whilst Europe is in revolt in your rear and Germany's frontier has been penetrated in the west and is threatened from the east.

Why don't they call you back home?

Granted, in face of Allied air-supremacy, a withdrawal across the Brenner would be expensive. But at least a part of you would get home, to man a shorter front on German soil.

"We're only simple soldiers," you may say. "We can't understand such matters." Well, then, ask your officers this question -- and see if they can answer it.

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Frontpost

AUSGABE SÜD

Nummer 66

Nachrichtenblatt für deutsche Soldaten

26. September 1944

Zusammenbruch der Heeresgruppe Nord

Im nördlichen baltischen Raum wurde die aus der 16. und der 18. Armee bestehende, schätzungsweise 30 Divisionen starke deutsche Heeresgruppe Nord unter Generaloberst Schörner zu Lande so gut wie völlig abgeschnitten, als Ende Juli die russische 1. Armee unter General Bagramjan in ihrem Rücken nach der Ostseeküste westlich Riga durchbrach. Seit Mitte August traten die Deutschen im Raum westlich Schaulen und Mitau wiederholt zu Gegenangriffen an, um der abgeschnittenen Heeresgruppe Entsatz zu bringen. Diese Gegenangriffe blieben erfolglos, bis auf die Zurückeroberung von Tuckum, am 18. August, wodurch ein enger Verbindungskorridor hergestellt wurde.

Jetzt führen die Russen seit zehn Tagen in diesem Raum eine Grossoffensive. Drei russische Armeen — jede an Stärke etwa einer deutschen Heeresgruppe entsprechend — sind von Nordosten, Osten und Süden durch die deutschen Stellungen durchgebrochen.

Von Nordosten her brach die Leningrad-Armee unter Marschall Goworow aus dem Raum von Dorpat und Narwa durch und eroberte am 22. September Reval, die Hauptstadt Estlands und den Hauptnachschubhafen der deutschen 18. Armee; am 23. fiel der Hafen

Pernau, am 25. der Hafen Hapsal. Baltischport wurde am 24. September von Marineeinheiten der Roten Ostseeflotte genommen. Der einzige bedeutende, der Heeresgruppe Nord für Nachschub oder Rückzug noch verbleibende Hafen ist Riga — und dieser ist von der russischen Flotte und der russischen Luftwaffe blockiert. An einem einzigen Tag, dem 22. September, versenkten russische Flugzeuge elf deutsche Truppentransporter, die von Reval zu entkommen suchten.

Vom Osten her eroberte die 3. baltische Armee unter General Maslennikow, die am 19. September die grosse deutsche Festung Walk erstürmt hatte, am 22. Wolmar.

Von Süden her rückte die 1. baltische Armee, die am 19. September Bauske und Friedrichstadt erobert hatte, unter schweren Kämpfen weiter vor.

Das Tempo des Vormarsches Goworows und Maslennikows — manchmal bis zu 70 und 80 km am Tage — lässt darauf schliessen, dass die Heeresgruppe Nord völlig zusammengebrochen ist. Die am 22. September vom OKW aufgestellte und am 25. wiederholte Behauptung, es handle sich um einen „planmässigen Verlauf befohlener Absetzhewegungen“, ist irreführend, denn den Deutschen steht kein Weg zum Absetzen offen.

Jetzt auch Engländer in Deutschland

Am 24. September überschritten Einheiten der englischen 2. Armee die deutsche Grenze südöstlich Nimwegen.

Im Raum von Nimwegen-Arnhem wird erbittert um den Niederrhein gekämpft. Einheiten der alliierten 1. Luftlandarmee führen, seitdem sie am 17. September östlich vom Niederrhein im Raum von Arnhem abgesetzt wurden, Abwehrkämpfe gegen starke deutsche Angriffe. Am Abend des 22. Septembers wurde die Lage dieser Truppen vom alliierten Grossen Hauptquartier als „kritisch, aber nicht hoffnungslos“ bezeichnet. Am darauffolgenden Tage wurden bedeutende Verstärkungen aus der Luft gelandet. Am selben Tage kämpften sich Einheiten der englischen 2. Armee nach dem Westufer des Niederrheins gegenüber Arnhem durch. In der Nacht vom 23. auf den 24. September setzten Einheiten der 2. Armee in Booten über den Fluss, um die Luftlandtruppen zu verstärken. In der Nacht vom 24. auf den 25. September durchschritten SS-Panzerverbände die Strasse Nimwegen-Arnhem, wurden aber am Tage wieder zurückgeworfen.

Längs des ganzen Abschnitts der amerikanischen 1. Armee, der vom Raum nördlich Aachen nach einer Stelle nördlich Trier durch Deutschland verläuft, und im Abschnitt der amerikanischen 3. Armee in Lothringen fanden schwere, wechselvolle Kämpfe statt. Einheiten der amerikanischen 1. Armee hatten am 23. September die Ruinen der Stadt Stolberg, östlich Aachen, genommen, und Düren lag unter amerikanischem Beschuss.

Die Einnahme von Brest und Boulogne

Nach sechs Wochen Widerstands ergab sich General der Fallschirmtruppen Ramcke, Träger der Brillanten zum Eichenlaub mit Schwertern, der Kommandant des Bretagnehafens Brest, am 19. September amerikanischen Kräften. Die endgültige Lösung der eingebrachten Gefangenen in der



letzten Ausgabe der „Frontpost“ mit 17 000 angegeben — ergab 36 000, darunter fünf deutsche Generäle. Nach Einstellung der Feindseligkeiten wurden von den Amerikanern 800 deutsche Tote begraben und mehr als 2000 deutsche Verwundete abtransportiert.

Die Alliierten 20 km vor der Po-Ebene

Aus General Alexanders Hauptquartier, 26. September: Nördlich Firenzezola erzielten amerikanische Einheiten der 5. Armee einen Durchbruch durch die Gotenlinie, rückten angesichts deutscher Gegenangriffe längs des Santerno-Tals vor und stehen 20 km vor der Po-Ebene. Auf ihrer rechten Flanke eroberten englische und indische Einheiten der 5. Armee Palazzuolo und Marradi. Weiter westlich drangen Kräfte der 5. Armee über den Futa-Pass und besetzten den Coroneino-Höhenzug. In dem 10-Tage-Ansturm auf die Gotenlinie wurden in diesem Abschnitt 2600 Deutsche gefangen genommen, und die deutsche 4. Fallschirmjägerdivision ist auf ein Drittel ihrer ursprünglichen Stärke zusammengeschmolzen.

Im Adriabschnitt stießen kanadische, griechische, indische und englische Kräfte der 8. Armee auf starken Widerstand der Deutschen, die von Panzern und Selbstfahrgeschützen unterstützt werden. An der Küste eroberten kanadische Einheiten die Ortschaft Bordonchio, neun km nördlich Rimini. Indische Einheiten kämpften um Sant'Angelo di Romagna. Englische Einheiten haben Brückenköpfe am Rubikon errichtet.

Rückzug in Nordfinnland

Das Oberkommando des finnischen Heeres, das jetzt gegen die deutschen Kräfte in Finnland im Einsatz steht, meldet, dass finnische Einheiten im Norden langsam vorrücken; ihr Vormarsch wird durch deutsche Minenfelder und Zerstörungen aufgehalten. Trotz des Ausbruchs von Feindseligkeiten hat Finnland allerdings, zum Unterschied von Deutschlands anderen Verbündeten, Italien, Rumänien und Bulgarien, Deutschland amtlich nicht den Krieg erklärt.

„Streng geheim!“

«Streng geheim! Darf nicht in feindliche Hände fallen!» Diesen Vermerk trägt ein Befehl des OKW, der an der Westfront von den Alliierten erbeutet wurde. Auszüge aus diesem Befehl:

Sabotage von Kampfhandlungen

«In letzter Zeit häufen sich die Fälle, in denen Befehle der Führung nicht aufs Wort genau befolgt worden sind. In Italien haben sich Truppen häufig nach ungenügender Abwehr vom Feinde abgesetzt oder sogar Kampfhandlungen sabotiert.»

„Nicht mehr in der Lage...“

«Die oberste Heeresleitung wird häufig nicht mehr in der Lage sein, den Anforderungen von Nachschub oder Armeeverstärkungen nachzukommen, auch nicht in Fällen hoffnungsloser Überlegenheit des Feindes.»

Ziele in Deutschland

Am 22. September bombardierten über 700 USA-Grosskampfflugzeuge Operationsbasis England. Ziele in Kassel. Am selben Tage bombardierten etwa 500 USA-Grosskampfflugzeuge Operationsbasis Italien. Ziele in und bei München.

Am 23. September wurden Eisenbahnziele im Rückgebiet der deutschen Westfront schwer bombardiert. In der Nacht vom 23. auf den 24. September wurden von RAF-Grosskampfflugzeugen 3500 t Bomben auf Neuss, den bedeutenden Bahnknotenpunkt auf dem linken Rheinufer, gegenüber Düsseldorf, und ähnliche Ziele abgeworfen.

Am 25. September bombardierten mehr als 1200 stark gesicherte USA-Grosskampfflugzeuge Güterbahnhöfe und andere Ziele im Raum von Frankfurt a. M., Koblenz und Ludwigshafen.

Zuteilungen gekürzt

Der deutsche Rundfunk teilte am 22. September mit, dass ab 15. Oktober die wöchentliche Brot-Zuteilung in Deutschland von 2425 g auf 2225 g für Erwachsene (Schwerarbeiter ausgenommen), und von 1375 g auf 1275 g für Kinder unter sechs Jahren herabgesetzt wird.

Nach den Getreidelieferungen der Ukraine verlor Deutschland jetzt auch Frankreich, von dem es jährlich 1 300 000 t Weizen, Rumänien, von dem es jährlich 500 000 t Weizen, und den Grossteil der Lieferungen Polens, von dem es jährlich 1 000 000 t Getreide genommen hatte.

Soldatenräte

«Die Unteroffiziere haben die Pflicht, auf alle geheimen Organisationen innerhalb der Einheiten, Soldatenanschlüsse, Vertrauensmänner, Soldatenräte usw., genauestens zu achten. Führer solcher Gruppen dürfen jedoch nicht öffentlich festgestellt und an der Front verhaftet werden, weil dies unangenehm auffallen würde. Eine weitaus geeignetere Massnahme ist ihre Verwendung zu Sonderaufträgen, bei denen eine Rückkehr keinesfalls zu erwarten ist. Eine weitere Methode besteht darin, dem Verdächtigen mitzuteilen, dass seine Familie ausgebombt ist, und eine sofortige Gewährung von Heimaturlaub. Die Verhaftung des betreffenden Soldaten kann dann, nach Benachrichtigung der SS oder Gestapo, auf dem Weg in die Heimat erfolgen.»

Verordnungen für das besetzte Deutschland

Folgende Verordnungen wurden von der alliierten Militärverwaltung im besetzten Gebiet Deutschlands erlassen:

1. Alle Gesetze, die den nationalsozialistischen Parteispitzen und -mitgliedern besondere Vorrechte und Vollmachten gewähren, werden ausser Kraft gesetzt. Ferner wurden abgeschafft: die Nürnberger Gesetze (das Gesetz zum Schutz des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre, und das Reichsbürgergesetz); das Gesetz über die Hitlerjugend, und das Gesetz über das Verbot aller politischen Parteien.

2. Alle Nazi-sondergerichte werden aufgelöst. Andere Gerichte sollen nach entsprechender Umbesetzung ihre Tätigkeit wieder aufnehmen.

Folgende Massnahmen wurden getroffen: Fürsorge für die alliierten Kriegsgefangenen und Fremdarbeiter und ihre Rückführung in die Heimat; Verhaftung deutscher Kriegsverbrecher; Auflösung aller Nazi-Organisationen; Ablieferung aller Schusswaffen und Rundfunktensender in deutschem Besitz.

Die von den Alliierten ausgegebene Mark ist gesetzliches Zahlungsmittel. Post, Telegraf- und Rundfunkdienst werden von den Alliierten kontrolliert. Im Verkehr mit alliierten Verwaltungsbehörden ist englisch die Amtssprache.

(TRANSLATION)

Frontpost

A U S G A B E S Ü D

No. 66

Newspaper for German troops

September 26th, 1944

**Collapse
of the Army Group North**

In the northern Baltic area the German Army Group North, under Colonel-General Schörner, consisting of the 18th and 16th Armies, an estimated 30 divisions, was at the end of July, when the Russian 1st Baltic Army, under General Bagration, broke through in its rear to the Baltic coast west of Riga, practically cut off by land. Since the middle of August the Germans have been launching repeated counter-attacks in the area west of Shavli and Yelgava in an attempt to relieve the cut-off Army Group. Except for the recapture of Tukums on August 18th, which created a narrow corridor of communication, these counter-attacks have been unsuccessful.

Now, during the last ten days, the Russians have been carrying out a major offensive in this area. Three Russian armies — each approximately equal to a German Army Group — have broken through the German positions from north-east, east and south.

From the north-east, the Leningrad Army under Marshal Govorov, breaking through from the areas of Tartu and Narva, on September 22nd took Tallinn, the main supply port of the 18th Army, on the 23rd the port of Pärnu and on

the 25th the port of Haapsalu. On the 24th Paldiski was taken from the sea by the Red Banner Baltic Fleet. After this the only important port left to the Army Group North — either for supplies or for escape — is Riga, and this is blockaded by the Russian fleet and air force. On the single day of September 22nd Russian aircraft sank eleven German troop transports endeavouring to escape from Tallinn.

From the east, the 3rd Baltic Army, under General Maslennikov, after storming the great German fortress of Valga on September 19th, took Valmiera on the 22nd.

From the south, the 1st Baltic Army, after taking Rauska and Jaunielgava on September 19th, has continued to advance, with hard fighting, in the area south-east of Riga.

The speed of Govorov's and Maslennikov's advances — in some cases of up to 70 or 80 kilometres a day — indicates an almost complete collapse of the Army Group North. The statement made by the OKW on September 22nd, and repeated on September 25th, concerning "withdrawal movements according to plan" is meaningless, as the Germans have nowhere to withdraw to.

**British
now also
in Germany****Düren under American shell-fire**

On September 24th troops of the British 2nd Army crossed the German frontier south-east of Nijmegen, in Holland.

In the Nijmegen-Arnhem area a fierce battle for the Lower Rhine is in progress. Troops of the Allied 1st Airborne Army, which on September 17th landed east of the Lower Rhine, in the area of Arnhem, have since then been fighting on the defensive against strong German attacks. On the night of September 22nd the position of these troops was described by SHAEF as "critical, but not hopeless". On the following day they received strong airborne reinforcements.

On the same day, troops of the British 2nd Army had fought their way, against heavy opposition, to the west bank of the Lower Rhine opposite Arnhem. On the night of the 23rd-24th 2nd Army units crossed the river by boat to reinforce the airborne troops. On the night of the 24th-25th SS Armoured units cut the Nijmegen-Arnhem road, but on the following day were driven back.

Along the whole sectors of the American 1st Army, which runs through Germany from north of Aachen to north of Trier, and of the American 3rd Army, in Lorraine, there was hard, fluctuating fighting. Troops of the American 1st Army had taken the ruins of Stolberg, east of Aachen on the 23rd, and Düren had come under American shell-fire.

**The taking of Brest and
Boulogne**

After six weeks of resistance, General of Parachute Troops Rameke, commander in the Breton port of Brest, surrendered to American troops on September 19th. The count of prisoners taken — reported as 17,000 in the last issue of this newspaper — finally rose to 36,389, amongst them five German generals. Over 800 German dead were buried by the Americans after the cessation of

hostilities and over 2000 wounded were shipped out. The German 266th and 343rd Infantry Divisions and the 2nd Parachutists Division ceased to exist.

On September 22nd Lt-General Heim, commander of the port of Boulogne, on the north coast of France, surrendered to Canadian forces two hours after the opening of a final assault with flame-throwing tanks. So far the count of prisoners taken here is 7,500.

The total number of German generals who have surrendered in the West this summer is now 29, and the total number of Germans captured is over 534,000.

Allies 20 km from the Po plain

General Alexander's Headquarters, September 26th: North of Firenzuola, American troops of the 5th Army have broken through the Goth line, and advancing, in the face of German counterattacks, along the Santerna valley are within 20 kilometres of the Po plain. On their right, British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have taken Palazzuolo and Marradi. Farther west, 5th Army forces have penetrated the Futa pass and have taken the Coroneina hill mass. In the ten-day assault on the Goth line in this sector some 2,500 Germans were taken prisoner and the German 4th Parachute Division was reduced to a third of its former strength.

In the Adriatic sector, Canadian, Greek, Indian and British forces of the 5th Army have met stiff German opposition, supported by tanks and self-propelled guns. On the coast, Canadian units have taken the village of Bordonchio, nine kilometres north of Rimini. Indian units are fighting for Santarcangelo di Romagna. British units have established bridgeheads over the Rubicon.

Retreat in Northern Finland

The Supreme Command of the Finnish Army, which is now fighting against the German forces in Finland — although, unlike Germany's other allies, Italy, Rumania and Bulgaria, Finland has not officially declared war upon Germany — reports that Finnish troops are advancing slowly in the north, their progress being impeded by German minefields and demolitions.

Top Secret

«Top Secret: this document may not fall into enemy hands.» This is the classification of an OKW Army Order that was recently captured by the Allies on the Western Front. The following are extracts from this order:

Sabotage of operations

«Recently there has been an increase in the number of cases in which orders are not strictly and literally carried out. In Italy troops have frequently disengaged themselves from the enemy after inadequate resistance or have even sabotaged military operations by premature surrender on the part of troops who against explicit orders have ceased to give battle.»

„No longer in a position...“

«The Supreme Army Command will often no longer be in a position to meet

requests for supplies or reinforcements, even in cases of hopeless enemy superiority.»

Soldiers' Councils

«It is the duty of N.C.O.'s to pay the closest attention to all secret organizations within units, soldiers' committees, spokesmen, soldiers' councils, etc. Leaders of such groups must not be publicly denounced, as this would give a bad impression. A much more appropriate course of action is to use them for special tasks from which no return is to be expected. Another method is to inform a man under suspicion that his family has been bombed out and that he has been granted immediate home leave. The arrest of the soldier in question can then, after the SS or Gestapo have been informed, be made on the way home.»

Targets in Germany

On September 22nd over 700 American heavy bombers based on England attacked targets in Kassel. On the same day about 500 American heavy bombers based on Italy bombed targets in Munich.

On September 23rd railway targets in the rear of the German Western Front were heavily bombed. On the night of the 23rd-24th RAF heavy bombers dropped 3,500 tons of bombs on Neuss, chief railway junction of Aachen-Düsseldorf-Cologne, and similar targets.

On September 25th over 1,200 American heavy bombers, with strong fighter escort, attacked marshalling-yards and other targets in the areas of Frankfurt, Coblenz and Ludwigshafen.

Decrees for occupied Germany

The following decrees have been issued by the Allied Military Government in the occupied area of Germany:

1. All laws giving special privileges or honours to chiefs and members of the National Socialist Party are abrogated. Also abrogated are: the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour; the Reich Citizenship Law of 1935; the Hitler Youth Law; and the Law Prohibiting all Political Parties.

2. All Nazi Special Courts are abolished. Regular courts will, after suitable reparation, resume their activities.

The following measures have been taken: provision for the care of Allied prisoners-of-war and foreign workers, and for their return home; arrest of German war-criminals; dissolution of all Nazi organizations, surrender of all fire-arms and wireless transmitters in German possession.

The mark issued by the Allies is legal tender. Postal, telegraphic and wireless services come under Allied control. In official dealings with officers of the Allied Military Government English is the official language.

Rations cut

The German wireless reported on September 22nd that after October 15th the German bread-ration would be reduced from 2425 to 2225 grammes a week for adults (excluding heavy workers) and from 1375 to 1275 grammes a week for children under six.

After the loss of the grain-supplies of the Ukraine, Germany has now also lost those of France, from which she took yearly 1,300,000 tons of grain, of Rumania, from which she took yearly 500,000 tons of wheat, and most of the supplies of Poland, from which she took yearly 1,000,000 tons of grain.

Fallen – kurz vor Schluss?

Der Krieg ist in seiner letzten Phase. Im Westen stehen die Alliierten auf deutschem Boden, im Osten sind die Russen an der deutschen Grenze.

Inzwischen sind hier in Italien eure Stellungen am Zusammenbrechen. Die Gotenlinie — oder Grüne Linie, wie sie auch heisst — ist in der Mitte von der 5. Armee und an der Ostflanke von der 3. Armee durchbrochen worden.

Der Rückweg ist euch abgeschnitten

- Die Alpen versperren euch den Weg.
- Die Brennerbahn wird immer wieder unterbrochen.

- Die Po-Brücken sind zerstört.
- Alliierte Kräfte haben von Südfrankreich her die italienische Grenze überschritten.
- Die Russen sind in Jugoslawien.
- Die Partisanen warten auf euch in jeder Stadt.
- Alliierte Tiefflieger werden euch auf jedem Kilometer eures Rückzugs begleiten.

Der einzige Weg nach Hause führt über die Gefangenschaft

Kapitel 2, Artikel II, Vertragsnummer 364 der
Genfer Konvention vom 27. Juli 1929 garantiert:

1. Kriegsgefangene werden sofort aus der Kampfzone entfernt.
2. Sie erhalten dieselben Portionen wie alliierte Soldaten.
3. Nach Kriegsende werden sie so bald wie möglich nach Hause geschickt.

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

785016



Eure Lage in Italien

am 24. September

Translation of German Leaflet GT/12

Reverse

DEATH -- JUST BEFORE THE END?

The war is in its last phase. In the West the Allies are on German soil, in the East the Russians are on the German frontier.

Meanwhile, here in Italy your positions are on the point of collapse. The Goth line -- or Green line, as it is also called, has been breached in the centre by the 5th Army, and on its eastern flank by the 8th Army.

YOUR RETREAT IS OUT OFF

The Alps bar your way.

The railway through the Brenner is being repeatedly cut.

The Po bridges are destroyed.

Allied forces have crossed the Italian border from Southern France.

The Russians are in Yugoslavia.

The partisans are waiting for you in every town.

Allied low-flying aircraft will accompany you on every kilometre of your retreat.

THE ONLY WAY HOME IS VIA CAPTIVITY ++

++

Note: The word "Gefangenschaft" in German does not have the same gloomy or humiliating connotation as "captivity", which is, however, its only literal translation in English.

Chapter 2, Article II, Treaty Number 864 of the Geneva Convention of July 27th, 1929 guarantees:

1. Prisoners of war are at once removed from the battle area.
2. They get the same rations as Allied soldiers.
3. After the war they will be sent home as soon as possible.

Reverse:

Caption to map:

YOUR POSITION IN ITALY

on September 24th

2318

Meanwhile, here in Italy your positions are on the point of collapse. The Goth line -- or Green line, as it is also called, has been breached in the centre by the 5th Army, and on its eastern flank by the 8th Army.

YOUR RETREAT IS CUT OFF

The Alps bar your way.

The railway through the Brenner is being repeatedly cut.

The Po bridges are destroyed.

Allied forces have crossed the Italian border from Southern France.

The Russians are in Yugoslavia.

The partisans are waiting for you in every town.

Allied low-flying aircraft will accompany you on every kilometre of your retreat.

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2318

Reverse:

Caption to map:

YOUR POSITION IN ITALY

on September 24th

Wording on the map, excluding names of towns etc., from left to right:

Allied 7th Army crosses the Italian frontier

5th Army's break-through

Po bridges destroyed

8th Army's break-through

Yugoslav-Allied offensive

Russians in Yugoslavia

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~~MM~~

PWS ITHQ

PLAN FOR

PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN TO NORTHERN ITALY.

Object:

To reduce to a minimum the calls upon Allied Armies in Italy to maintain order in North-West Italy as soon as the Germans withdraw from it by preparatory propaganda directed at North-West Italy immediately.

Information:

There is the possibility of unrest in North-West Italy when the Germans withdraw, because of the factions between the various parties, who may be striving to gain predominance to take the responsibility of government in their own hands.

Of the five parties, the two strongest are the Communist and the Socialist. The indications are that they would not be likely to depart from the directives given them respectively by Togliatti, Communist Minister without portfolio, and Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party.

The people of North-West Italy as a whole are more developed politically and more capable of discipline than those of the south. This factor could work adversely or in our favour.

The present indications of rivalry would seem to be due to lack of confidence in the Italian Government in Rome, and to some extent in the intentions of the Allies.

This lack of confidence is due partly to lack of knowledge of what is happening in liberated Italy, increased by German and Fascist propaganda attacking the Italian Government and the Allied administration.

Plan:

To undertake a campaign of propaganda directed to North Italy generally, but in fact specifically aimed at North-West Italy, to build up the confidence in the Italian Government, emphasizing that it is a coalition government supported by all parties and emphasizing also the support given to it by the Allies.

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Methods:

The methods at our disposal are:

- (a) leaflets
- (b) radio
- (c) agents

(a) Leaflets will be dropped on the principal centres in the form of a newspaper printed and edited by P.W.B. and containing articles by members of the Italian Government with news of their activities and those of M.C. and of the Allied Commission, together with general war news. This will be supplemented where necessary by leaflets in the name of the Commander-in-Chief A.A.I. giving instructions.

(b) Leaflets will be backed up by radio programmes from the R.B.C. and the new 20 kw. short wave transmitter from Rome which covers the whole of Northern Italy, giving talks by members of the Italian Government aimed specifically at Northern Italy and giving news of Italian Government and A.C. activities in liberated Italy.

(c) Agents, (a) and (b) will be supported by the activities of P.W.B. agents in the principal centres in N.W. Italy; who will also provide intelligence from their respective areas on which propaganda lines can be based.

Provision

This propaganda plan will not concern itself in any way with the activities of Italian patriots in the North. Propaganda to patriots will continue to be conducted independently through Italia Combattente radio programmes and leaflets.

31.10.44

Distribution

A.A.I. Advance HQ. (3)
A.C. Brigadier Lush

Mr. Cassin

Mr. Schott

Major Fielden

Patriots Branch

No. 1 Special Force (2)

I.S.L.D.

P.W.B. AFHQ (3)

P.W.B. ITHQ (20)

Outposts (F.V.I.)

5th and 8th Armies (F.V.I.)

TOP SECRET

PWB ITHQ

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A.A.I. Advance HQ. (5)
A.C. Brigadier Lush
Mr. Cascia
Mr. Schott
Major Fielden
Patriots Branch

No. 1 Special Force (2)
I.S.L.D.
P.W. HQ (5)
P.W. ITHQ (20)
Outposts (F.V.I.)
5th and 8th Armies (F.V.I.)

Mr. Caccia.

~~to S~~
This is the
paper about which
I spoke to Com
Stone.

Here is the memo which
I had written - based on
Zorn theory (with which I
don't agree!) that you can
divide the thing into "present
condition" and "future structure".
If you are going to draft
something, maybe some of
these points will be of use.

L. R. Leland

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

17 Oct 1944.

PRB/R 3

Acting Chief Commissioner
(Copy to: Chief of Staff
Political Section)

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FORM SUGGESTED BY MR CACCIA

Considerable activity is now developing in the field of the Italian press, radio, and film industry; and it would appear that some clarification of the powers and function of the Allied Control Commission in this field is needed.

In each case the problem may be divided under three heads, viz:

- (a) Present control
- (b) Emplacement of personnel
- (c) Future structure.

It would seem that the present control of all means of propaganda properly belongs to the FWH, although there exists some doubt on certain points e.g. the control of news agency matters, the control of theatres, the control of Italian film production.

The emuration of personnel is controlled in theory by the Italian Government but it is clear from experience that the AGC cannot dissociate itself entirely from this, and that the process needs watching and checking. This, as will be shown, involves questions touching both present control and future structure.

Future structure involves questions such as the establishment of an Italian news agency, the disposition of the assets, equipment and buildings of the Stefani Agency, the revocation (or continuation) of the charter and monopoly of the FIAR, the disposition of the assets, equipment and buildings of postal film concerns such as LUCE, EIC, CERI etc, the revocation or veto of large newspapers such as Il Messaggero, Il Giornale d'Italia, La Tribuna etc, and, last but not least, the whole question of the powers and duration of appointment of Commissari, who, though providing a convenient means of temporarily controlling Fascist concerns, may also be regarded, if the powers and duration of their appointment are unlimited, as constituting the nucleus of a complete Government monopoly.

The various problems, together with the Allied Control Commission's recommendations for dealing with them, are as follows:-

(1) Radio.

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In each case the problem may be divided under three heads,

v12:

- (a) Present control
- (b) Elevation of personnel
- (c) Future structure.

It would seem that the present control of all means of propaganda properly belongs to the PWB, although there exists some doubt on certain points e.g. the control of news agency matters, the control of theatres, the control of Italian film production.

The epuration of personnel is controlled in theory by the Italian Government but it is clear from experience that the ACC cannot disassociate itself entirely from this, and that the process needs watching and checking. This, as will be shown, involves questions touching both present control and future structure.

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The various problems, together with the Allied Control Commission's recommendations for dealing with them, are as follows:-

(1) Radio.

(a) Present control. All Italian radio has been and is completely controlled by the PWB. It is presumed that under the powers conferred upon it, the PWB cannot delegate this control without reference to AFHQ. The Italian Government has, before and since August 15, requested that either time or transmitters be allotted to it, and it would seem that some such allotment will have to be considered before very long. The PWB has put forward a plan for the allocation of musical programmes only, with severe limitations, to Italian jurisdiction as a first measure, all spoken programmes being retained by the PWB. (This measure was actually carried out on October 1). The ACC disents from this plan on the ground that it is a half-measure which will please nobody and that in fact it would pass on a slight measure of control not to the Italian Government but to the present employees of PWB who are clearly under

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suspicion of endeavouring to perpetuate a monopoly of their own. The ACC is of the opinion that under the present conditions a legend case can be made for the retention of control over all radio transmissions, but that, as soon as military necessity permits, a complete hand-over should be made. It must be added that very considerable differences of opinion have developed between PWB and ACC in this field, the ACC having insisted on the re-instatement of personnel dismissed by PWB for having criticized programmes.

(b) Evolution. The Evocation Committee was formed in August. Up to the time of writing it has considered 14 cases only and no final action has been taken in any single case. It must therefore be questioned whether Rusca, the Commissioner appointed, is fulfilling his functions.

(c) Structure. The EIAH is described in the Fascist annual of 1932 as "radiating to the furthest continents the irrefutable truths which derive from the genius of the Duce and the realization of Fascism." The Charter of the EIAH was laid down by the Fascist Government in November 1927. It can hardly therefore be denied that it is a Fascist institution for Fascist ideology and thus falls under Art 30 of the Armistice Terms, under para 3 point 3 of the Moscow declaration and under the declaration of the Badoglio Government made on 13 November 1943. The Allied Control Commission therefore suggests that there is full justification, and even under present circumstances urgent necessity, for the formation of an Allied-Italian Board, including representatives of ACC, PWB, Italian Education, Press and Industry, to make recommendations on the methods of supervising, controlling and administering the radio services of Italy as soon as they are handed over to Italian jurisdiction.

(2) News Agency.

(a) Present control. The control and distribution of news is at present in the hands of the PWB through its United Nations News Service. The Italian Government has asked for permission to establish an Italian news agency. It is understood that various negotiations are now on foot between PWB and Reuters, which has a contract with PWB, and between AP and the Association of Italian Editors, who are shortly to put forward a definite proposal. It has further been stated that some PWB officials have imposed on the Italian Editors Association the condition that they should take over UNNS staff and equipment, which they are disinclined to do. Although present control over news is effective, it is clear that the UNNS does not, and is not likely to, provide for very long a substitute for an Italian agency carrying Italian news; and the natural tendency of the Italian Government is to press for such a service.

(b) Evolution. This does not arise unless or 23141 an Italian news agency is formed. Questions which will then arise will be

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(b) Purification. This does not arise unless an Italian news agency is formed. Questions which will then arise will be

- (i) Should a Commissario be appointed by the Italian Government to deal with the Stefani property?
- (ii) Should a special Purification Committee be set up to deal with the personnel of any agency formed?

(c) Future structure. In this as in other fields the Allied Control Commission feels that an effort should be made to avoid the recreation of monopolies of a Fascist type, which can be used to direct public opinion in an authoritarian manner. On the other hand it is felt that the Italians should be allowed the greatest possible latitude in establishing their own democratic structures. In the case of a news agency this would mean only that the United Nations, acting through the ACC, would favour a proposal of a cooperative and representative kind more than a proposal executed from or controlled by a

single group, party, or Government.

Further the AGC would resist all exclusive contracts which might tend to be made for the import, export and distribution of news, and would endeavour to see that the field is left open for a free and normal interchange of information without, of course, subjecting Italy to a complete monopoly of foreign news services.

(3) Film Industry.

(a) Present control. The distribution of films is controlled by PWB and no Italian companies are actually operating, though it must be recognized (1) that Italian film organizations, some of them Fascist, are operating in the field of distribution and circuits and (2) that Italian units are growing up and operating nearly autonomously under PWB. It is in fact very doubtful whether PWB can fully control at the present time all the film circuits of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia and it must be recognized that strong agencies are at work to undermine such control. A situation is developing in which the better elements of the Italian cinema are being excluded and big business (both Italian and Allied, including Russian) is attempting either (a) to swamp any possibility of an Italian industry by wholesale film importation, or (b) to seize the immense assets of Cinecitta, LUCE, EMI etc and build a new monopoly, or (more probably) (c) both. The present policy of showing English and American films, in English and American, to Italian audiences is sheer idiosyncrasy (and a subject of music-hall jokes) and the process of dubbing adopted in some instances is far too long to meet the demand.

(b) Epuration. A Committee of Epuration was formed in September and has so far considered 9 names and taken action on none. More serious, Vincenzo Galvino, formerly Head of Division IV (cinema) in the Fascist Government, has been appointed Commissario of the LUCE. The appointment was made by M.E. Spataro, who was himself Consigliere d'Amministrazione of the Societa Generale Italiana Cinematografica directed by Proia, who still associates with Spataro and also with Monaco, one of the best known Fascist film directors, now down for epuration.

(c) Future structure. Films, like the press and the radio, will play an immense part in the re-education or re-fascistization of Italy. It seems useless to have formed an Education Sub-Commission and spent much labour in epurating thousands of teachers and much money in printing millions of text-books, if the cinema is to be left in its original Fascist structure with little or no epuration. But it is, the Allied Control Commission believes, quite impossible even to try it unless the whole film industry in Italy is carefully examined and recommendations made to exclude from it at any rate the most glaring examples of corruption and monopoly. The interests in this field are so powerful - and international - and the potential prizes at the moment so great, that a laissez-

controlled by PWB and no Italian companies are actually operating, though it must be recognized (1) that Italian film organizations, some of them Fascist, are operating in the field of distribution and circuits and (2) that Italian units are growing up and operating nearly autonomously under PWB. It is in fact very doubtful whether PWB can fully control at the present time all the film circuits of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia and it must be recognized that strong agencies are at work to undermine such control. A situation is developing in which the better elements of the Italian cinema are being excluded and big business (both Italian and Allied, including Russian) is attempting either (a) to swamp any possibility of an Italian industry by wholesale film importation, or (b) to seize the immense assets of Cinecitta, LUCE, EMIC etc and build a new monopoly, or (more probably) (c) both. The present policy of showing English and American films, in English and American, to Italian audiences is sheer idiocy (and a subject of music-hall jokes) and the process of dubbing adopted in some instances is far too long to meet the demand.

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LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

SECRET

Pol. Sec., ACC

233/afe

AC

ACC 620.7-1

23 October 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters, AFHQ 312.

1. The question has recently arisen of what the attitude of the AFHQ should be to various proposals which are being put forward on the Italian side as well as by AFHQ for the re-establishment of independent Italian agencies to operate a news agency or agencies, a system of broadcasting, and the film industry.

2. The scope of the Allied Control Commission is laid down in Article IV of the Armistice in which it is "charged with regulating and executing the present Instrument" (i.e. the Armistice) "under the orders and general directions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief". Directly pertinent articles of the Armistice are Articles 16 and 30 which read as follows:-

"Article 16: No radio or telecommunication installations or other forms of intercommunication ashore or afloat under Italian control, whether belonging to Italy or any nation other than the United Nations, will transmit until directions for the control of these installations have been prescribed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Italian authorities will conform to such measures for control and censorship of press and of other publications, of theatrical and cinematograph performances, of broadcasting, and also of all forms of intercommunication as the Allied Commander-in-Chief may direct. The Allied Commander-in-Chief may, at his discretion, take over radio, cable and other communication stations."

"Article 30: All Fascist organizations, including all branches of the Fascist Militia (MVSA), the Secret Police (OVRA) and Fascist youth organizations will, in so far as this is not already accomplished, be disbanded in accordance with the directions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Italian Government will comply with all such further directions as the United Nations may give for abolition of Fascist institutions, the dismissal and internment of Fascist personnel, the control of Fascist funds, the suppression of Fascist ideology and teaching."

3. In applying these Articles to a news agency or agency system of broadcasting, or the film industry, it is convenient to divide the problem into two parts:-

a. The control of output, whether of news, broadcast programs or films, to conform with the general propaganda requirements of the Allied

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SECRET

A/C 000.7-1, 23 Oct 44, to G-2, AFM (continued):

Commander-in-Chief. PMS and Censorship have under Article 16 dealt with this and other aspects and will no doubt continue to do so, as long as permitted by the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

b. The other side of the question is the structure of the machine by which news or programs or films are put over. At the moment, the actual position is that PMS run a monopolistic news service called the United Nations News Service; that they have taken over the RAI Italian Broadcasting System but have come to an agreement with RAI in June last to leave administration (excluding programs) in the hands of that Italian corporation; that the Italian Film Industry is at present at a standstill as regards production and that all films shown are either approved old stock, importations from Allied sources, or films produced locally under PMS supervision.

c. The principal question that arises for the future is whether the Italians should be entirely free to set up or continue whatever types of institutions they elect for news agencies, a broadcasting system, or a film industry. Before taking each in turn, the legal opinion of the Allied Control Commission is that, aside from matters affecting the military, our rights under the armistice to intervene are restricted to Article 30, that is, the abolition of Fascist institutions. Provided that this is done we are advised by the Chief Legal Advisor that the armistice does not of itself give us the right to require the establishment of any particular structure.

5. News Agencies. In this case, the only existing news agency being the Allied United Nations News Service, the application of Article 30 does not apply. The Italians are, therefore, free so far as the armistice is concerned to set up any form of news agency or agencies that they think fit provided that they do not create a "Fascist Institution." In view of the composition of the present Government, this can presumably be ruled out and there is nothing in the armistice to prevent the Italian Government from authorizing the establishment of Italian news agencies nor from deciding on their own the question of how much, if any, of the machines or personnel of the United Nations News Service should be taken over as released by PMS. Irrespective of any armistice right, the Allied Control Commission feel strongly that the Allies should resist any attempt to establish exclusive contracts by whatever agency is set up by the Italians or others. This applies not only to the gathering and dissemination of local news for local consumption but also to the gathering of local news for foreign consumption and dissemination of foreign news within Italy.

6. Broadcasting System. As the Charter of RAI was granted by the Fascist Government in November 1937 the question of the applicability of Article 30 does arise. The personnel should not only be demilitarized

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SECRET

A/C 600.7-1, 23 Oct 46, to 4-3, AFM; (continued);

in accordance with the Government decree for de-fascistization, but also the question arises whether the Corporation is a "Fascist Institution" within the meaning of Article 25, and, if so, what shall be done. As to that, RAI is itself a subsidiary of the Government controlled holding company, IRI, for both of which the Italian Government have already appointed administrators. The existence of the broadcasting organization controlled by the Government does not of itself make the organization a Fascist Institution. It is rather the matter of the legal form and the manner in which it is conducted. It is the view of the AFM that their role in this matter should be a negative one, i.e. to prevent the Italian from constituting or establishing a Fascist Institution. In exercising this obligation in the following manner. If on examination the documents revealing RAI or IRI be regulating the activities or functions of these two organizations are found to contain politically undemocratic restrictions, such restrictions should be removed; and likewise the documents, if not sufficiently lax, should be amended to give the greatest freedom from control by any particular party. Apart from this obligation it is not up to us to force any particular structure of broadcasting systems upon the Italian authorities. We could, they say, ask, or RAI may offer, recommendations as what the structure should be, but these would be recommendations and not instructions.

7. Files. Such the same arguments apply to the future structure of the file industry since a large part of the file industry is run by various subsidiaries of governmentally controlled companies. In the opinion of the Control Commission our attitude should be the same as in the case of the broadcasting system, with the same protection against commercial monopolistic practices as was recommended in para 5 above.

8. I shall be grateful for instructions.



WRIGHT A. STONE
General, AFM
Acting Chief Commissioner

cc: British Resident Minister, AFM
U.S. Political Advisor, AFM
U.S. Representative, AFM
British High Commissioner
RAF - Attention Mr. A. Boyer

Political Section - ACC
Chief of Staff Section
'A' Files
P.R.O.

SECRET

2310

P.R.O.

Pl see Affcc's pencilled minute at 4.

Exhibit 100

9.10.

Presenting
No 4

I have attempted to write as succinct,
but still taking my original memo. correct.

L. Redden.
9/10

C.O.S.

7-8-9
Herewith copy of a minute
which I had prepared for
the A/C C acting on Laccia's
assumption (with which I don't
agree) that an arbitrary line
can be drawn between present
control & future structure.
I don't much like my own minute
but it may contribute something!
L. Fielden

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

2RB/R 3

17 Oct 1944.

Acting Chief Commissioner
(Copy to: Chief of Staff -
Political Section)

18 OCT Recd

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FORM SUGGESTED BY MR. CACCIA

Considerable activity is now developing in the field of the Italian press, radio, and film industry; and it would appear that some clarification of the powers and function of the Allied Control Commission in this field is needed.

In each case the problem may be divided under three heads, viz:

- (a) Present control
- (b) Epuraton of personnel
- (c) Future structure.

It would seem that the present control of all means of propaganda properly belongs to the PWB, although there exists some doubt on certain points e.g. the control of news agency matters, the control of theatres, the control of Italian film production.

The epuration of personnel is controlled in theory by the Italian Government but it is clear from experience that the ACC cannot dissociate itself entirely from this, and that the process needs watching and checking. This, as will be shown, involves questions touching both present control and future structure.

Future structure involves questions such as the establishment of an Italian news agency, the disposition of the assets, equipment and buildings of the Stefani Agency, the revocation (or continuation) of the charter and monopoly of the EIAH, the disposition of the assets, equipment and buildings of parastatal film concerns such as LUCE, EMIC, CGPI etc, the revocation or veto of large newspapers such as Il Messaggero, Il Giornale d'Italia, La Tribuna etc, and, last but not least, the whole question of the powers and duration of appointment of Commissari, who, though providing a convenient means of temporarily controlling Fascist concerns, may also be regarded, if the powers and duration of their appointment are unlimited, as constituting the nucleus of a complete Government monopoly.

The various problems, together with the Allied Control Commission's recommendations for dealing with them, are as follows:-

(1) Radio.

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Future structure involves questions such as the establishment of an Italian news agency, the disposition of the assets, equipment and buildings of the Stefani Agency, the revocation (or continuation) of the charter and monopoly of the RAI, the disposition of the assets, equipment and buildings of various other film concerns such as LUCE, EMIC, GIFI etc, the revocation or veto of large newspapers such as Il Messaggero, Il Giornale d'Italia, La Tribuna etc, and, last but not least, the whole question of the powers and duration of appointment of Commissari, who, though providing a convenient means of temporarily controlling Fascist concerns, may also be regarded, if the powers and duration of their appointment are unlimited, as constituting the nucleus of a complete Government monopoly.

The various problems, together with the Allied Control Commission's recommendations for dealing with them, are as follows:-

(1) Radio.

(a) present control. All Italian radio has been and is completely controlled by the PWS. It is presumed that under the powers conferred upon it, the PWB cannot delegate this control without reference to AFHQ. The Italian Government has, before and since August 15, requested that either time or transmitters be allotted to it, and it would seem that some such allotment will have to be considered before very long. The PWB has put forward a plan for the allocation of musical programmes only, with severe limitations, to Italian jurisdiction at a first measure, all spoken programmes being retained by the PWB. (This measure was actually carried out on October 1). The ACC dissents from this plan on the ground that it is a half-measure which will please nobody and that in fact it would pass on a slight measure of control not to the Italian Government but to the present employees of PWB who are clearly under

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suspicion, endeavouring to perpetuate a monopoly of their own. The ACC is of the opinion that under the conditions a logical case can be made for the retention of control over all radio transmissions, but that, as soon as military necessity permits, a complete hand-over should be made. It must be added that very considerable differences of opinion have developed between PWB and ACC in this field, the ACC having insisted on the re-instatement of personnel dismissed by PWB for having criticized programmes.

(b) Evolution. The Evolutions Committee was formed in August. Up to the time of writing it has considered 14 cases only and no final action has been taken in any single case. It must therefore be questioned whether Russia, the Commissario appointed, is fulfilling his functions.

(c) Structure. The EIAH is described in the Fascist annual of 1939 as "radiating to the furthest continents the irrefutable truths which derive from the genius of the Duce and the realization of Fascism." The Charter of the EIAH was laid down by the Fascist Government in November 1927. It can hardly therefore be denied that it is a Fascist institution for Fascist ideology and thus falls under Art 30 of the Armistice Terms, under para 3 point 3 of the Moscow declaration and under the declaration of the Badoglio Government made on 13 November 1943. The Allied Control Commission therefore suggests that there is full justification, and even under present circumstances urgent necessity, for the formation of an Allied-Italian Board, including representatives of ACC, PWB, Italian Education, Press and Industry, to make recommendations on the methods of supervising, controlling and administering the radio services of Italy as soon as they are handed over to Italian jurisdiction.

(2) News Agency.

(a) Present control. The control and distribution of news is at present in the hands of the PWB through its United Nations News Service. The Italian Government has asked for permission to establish an Italian news agency. It is understood that various negotiations are now on foot between PWB and Reuters, which has a contract with PWB, and between AP and the Association of Italian Editors, who are shortly to put forward a definite proposal. It has further been stated that some PWB officials have imposed on the Italian Editors Association the condition that they should take over UNNS staff and equipment, which they are disinclined to do. Although present control over news is effective, it is clear that the UNNS does not, and is not likely to, provide for very long a substitute for an Italian agency carrying Italian news; and the natural tendency of the Italian Government is to press for such a service.

(b) Evolution. This does not arise unless and until an Italian news agency is formed. Questions which will then arise will be

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(b) Formation. This does not arise unless and until an Italian news agency is formed. Questions which will then arise will be

2307

(i) Should a Commissario be appointed by the Italian Government to deal with the Stefani property?

(ii) Should a specialuration Committee be set up to deal with the personnel of any agency formed?

(c) Future structure. In this as in other fields the Allied Control Commission feels that an effort should be made to avoid the recreation of monopolies of a Fascist type, which can be used to direct public opinion in an authoritarian manner. On the other hand it is felt that the Italians should be allowed the greatest possible latitude in establishing their own democratic structures. In the case of a news agency this would mean only that the United Nations, acting through the ACC, would favour a proposal of a cooperative and representative kind more than a proposal emanating from or controlled by a

single party, party, or Government.

Further the AGC would resist all exclusive contracts which might tend to be made for the import, export and distribution of news, and would endeavour to see that the field is left open for a free and normal interchange of information without, of course, subjecting Italy to a complete monopoly of foreign news services.

(3) Film Industry.

(a) Present control. The distribution of films is controlled by PWS and the Italian companies are actually operating, though it must be recognized (1) that Italian film organizations, some of them Fascist, are operating in the field of distribution and circuits and (2) that Italian units are growing up and operating nearly autonomously under PWS. It is in fact very doubtful whether PWS can fully control at the present time all the film circuits of Italy, legally and morally and it must be recognized that strong agencies are at work to undermine such control. A situation is developing in which the better elements of the Italian cinema are being excluded and big business (both Italian and Allied, including Russian) is attempting either (a) to swamp any possibility of an Italian industry by wholesale film importation, or (b) to seize the immense assets of Cinecitta, LUCE, EMIC etc and build a new monopoly, or (more probably) (c) both. The present policy of showing English and American films, in English and American, to Italian audiences is sheer folly (and a subject of music-hall jokes) and the process of dubbing adopted in some instances is far too long to meet the demand.

(b) Couration. A Committee of Couration was formed in September and has so far considered 9 names and taken action on none. More serious, Vincenzo Galvino, formerly Head of Division IV (cinema) in the Fascist Government, has been appointed Commissario of the LUCE. The appointment was made by M. T. Spetaro, who was himself Consigliere d'Amministrazione of the Societa Generale Italiana Cinematografica directed by Proia, who still associates with Spetaro and also with Morago, one of the best known Fascist film directors, now down for corruption.

(c) Future structure. Films, like the press and the radio, will play an immense part in the re-education or re-fascistization of Italy. It seems useless to have formed an Education Sub-Commission and spent much labour in equating thousands of teachers and much money in printing millions of text-books, if the cinema is to be left in its original Fascist structure with little or no re-education. But it is, the Allied Control Commission believes, quite impossible even to permit the building by Italians of a foundation for a better structure unless the whole film industry in Italy is carefully examined and recommendations made to exclude from it at any rate the most glaring examples of corruption and monopoly. The interests in this field are so powerful - and international - and the potential prizes at the moment so great, that a laissez-

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LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Acting Chief Commissioner.

Attached is submitted for your information/signature/approval.

Mr Caccia suggest a meeting at 11.30 on 6th Oct
at which C. & A. should be asked to attend, (legal point on)

x Radio, Press & Films were covered, letters to

4
will be drafted
PRC for discussion
JMS

9257
cos.
✓
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RL1

3 Oct 44

4 OCT Recd

SUBJECT : ITALIAN PRESS, RADIO and FILM INDUSTRY
TO : Acting Chief Commissioner, A.C.C.

1-2

I submit herewith a draft of the Minute which I think you should send to AFHQ. I feel it is very necessary indeed to push these matters along. If AFHQ absolves us from responsibility, we can be spared further pains! But if, as I suspect, the responsibility is on us, I am sure that we ought to get these Commissions going at once.

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN

Major

Public Relations Director.

lf/vehb

Encl.

Copy to: Political Sub-Commission
(Mr. Schott).
(Mr. Caccia).

2304

2/

SUGGESTED DRAFT OF MINUTE TO A.F.H.Q.

Questions concerning the future of the Italian Press, Radio, and Film Industry are now giving rise to considerable criticism and speculation in the Italian Press, and some concern is felt here about developments now taking place or envisaged.

The main questions affecting the Press are

- (a) the eventual fate of papers such as Il Messaggero, Il Giornale d'Italia, etc., which, although now entrusted as a temporary measure to Commissari, are in fact becoming a potential Government monopoly, and
- (b) the necessary establishment of some form of Italian News Agency to take the place of the United Nations News Service now operated by PWB : and the reestablishment of services such as Reuters, UP, AP, Tass etc.

The main questions affecting the Film Industry are

- (a) the removal, modification, or transfer, of the large statal and parastatal institutions grouped under L.U.C.E., E.N.I.C., C.E.F.I., etc, and

- (b) the measure of protection to be allowed to the Italian Film Industry.

The main questions affecting the Radio is whether the E.I.A.R. network, now controlled by PWB, should be handed over in its present form to the Italian Government or whether the Fascist charter of the organisation, which runs until 1952, should come up for examination and possible revocation.

The Allied Control Commission acts through its relevant sub-commissions in co-operation with each department of the Italian Government, and the Public Relations

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The main questions affecting the Radio is whether the E.I.A.R. network, now controlled by PWB, should be handed over in its present form to the Italian Government or whether the Fascist charter of the organisation, which runs until 1952, should come up for examination and possible revocation.

The Allied Control Commission acts through its relevant sub-commissions in co-operation with each department of the Italian Government, and the Public Relations Branch thus co-operates with the Undersecretariat for the Press which also has films and radio under its jurisdiction. In this case, however, the interposition of the

PWB/

PWB

/clearly causes difficulties of interpretation which now call for a clear directive.

Moreover, it does not seem clear from the terms of reference of the Allied Control Commission how far this Commission should intervene in the spheres to which this letter refers, though it is clear that in each of them there exist possibilities of monopolistic control which appear undemocratic.

It is considered by the Allied Control Commission and by the PWB that mixed Commissions, on the lines of the Allied Publications Board, should be formed to make recommendations on the future structure of the Italian radio and film industries. If this is approved, detailed suggestions for the membership of such Commissions will be submitted.

Clarification is also requested as to whether any steps taken regarding the future of these industries, and also in the establishment of an Italian Press Agency - steps which are daily becoming more urgent - fall within the competence of this Commission or of the PWB.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

W. Schott
W. Caccia

PRE/R11

3 Oct 44

SUBJECT : ITALIAN PRESS, RADIO and FILM INDUSTRY
TO : Acting Chief Commissioner, A.C.C.

* I submit herewith a draft of the Minute which I think you should send to AFHQ. I feel it is very necessary indeed to push these matters along. If AFHQ absolves us from responsibility, we can be spared further pains! But if, as I suspect, the responsibility is on us, I am sure that we ought to get these Commissions going at once.

LIONEL FIELDEN
Major
Public Relations Director.

lf/vehb

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Encl.

✓ Copy to: Political Sub-Commission
(Mr. Schott).
(Mr. Caccia).

* We should be lucky to get any answer in months. I suggest we go ahead. 2301
18th score? HAC 3/10

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1000 7-1

2300

now taking place or envisaged.

The main questions affecting the Press are (a) the eventual fate of papers such as Il Messaggero, Il Giornale d'Italia, etc., which, although now entrusted as a temporary measure to Commissari, are in fact becoming a potential Government monopoly, and

(b) the necessary establishment of some form of Italian News Agency to take the place of the United Nations News Service now operated by PWB; and the reestablishment of services such as Reuters, UP, AP, Tase etc.

The main questions affecting the Film Industry are (a) the removal, modification, or transfer, of the large statal and parastatal institutions grouped under

L.U.C.I., E.M.I.C., C.S.V.I., etc, and

(b) the measure of protection to be allowed to the Italian Film Industry.

The main questions affecting the Radio is whether the R.I.A.R. network, now controlled by PWB, should be handed over in its present form to the Italian Government or whether the Fascist charter of the organization, which runs until 1952, should come up for examination and possible revocation.

The Allied Control Commission acts through its relevant sub-commissions in co-operation with each department of the Italian Government, and the Public Relations Branch thus co-operates with the Undersecretariat for the Press which also has films and radio under its jurisdiction. In this case, however, the interposition of the

PWB/

PWB

/clearly causes difficulties of interpretation which now call for a clear directive.

Moreover, it does not seem clear from the terms of reference of the Allied Control Commission how far this Commission should intervene in the spheres to which this letter refers, though it is clear that in each of them there exist possibilities of monopolistic control which appear undemocratic.

It is considered by the Allied Control Commission and by the PWB that ~~a~~ mixed Commissions on the lines of the Allied Publications Board, should be formed to make recommendations on the future structure of the Italian radio and film industries. If this is approved, detailed suggestions for the membership of such Commissions will be submitted.

Clarification is also requested as to whether any steps taken regarding the future of these industries, and also in the establishment of an Italian Press Agency - steps which are daily becoming more urgent - fall within the competence of this Commission or of the PWB.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RLI

7 October 1944

SUBJECT : POLICY - ITALIAN FILM INDUSTRY, RADIO, PRESS
TO : Acting Chief Commissioner, A.C.C.

In view of the trend of our discussion yesterday and the conclusions arrived at, with which I personally do not agree although they will clearly save me much work and trouble, I would like to refer you to the following points.

Para 3, point 3, of the Moscow declaration on Italy, November 1, 1943 :

"All Institutions and Organisations created by the Fascist Regime should be suppressed".

Order of the Day of the Badoglio Cabinet, 29 November, 1943 :

"The Council of Ministers orders the following provisions:

1.....

2.....

3. To review all the agreements or concessions injurious to the rights of the State, public and parastatal entities, due to political intermeddling".

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN

Major

Public Relations Director.

2298

lf/venb

Copy to: Political Sub-Commission : Mr. Caccia - Mr. Schott
Legal Sub-Commission : Colonel Wilmer.

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

No. 03105/9

Rome, 20th October, 1944.

Dear Caccia,

With reference to the conversation I had with you the other day, I wish to specify that the Soviet Representative in Rome has persistently called the attention of the Italian Government on the anti-Soviet propaganda that the Poles are carrying in Italy with manifestoes, leaflets, maps, etc.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already taken steps in the matter, as far as it is in its power, and has directed that shops that had on show such documentary propaganda must withdraw it from their windows. However, from enquiries made it appears that the Office of Polish Propaganda, at 135, Corso Venezia, Rome, from where manifestoes, leaflets, etc. are issued and where are exhibited the posters of which the Soviet Representative has asked the withdrawal, is under the direct control of the Polish Expeditionary Forces. This, I learn, is, in turn, under the control of the Allied Military Command in Italy.

For this reason I am writing to ask you kindly to represent to the competent authorities the opportunity of seeing that Polish propaganda on Italian territory be kept within limits that will not prejudice Soviet-Italian relations, bearing in mind the provisions issued by the Italian Government which prohibit any form of propaganda against the Nations with which Italy is a co-belligerent.

Thanking you, dear Caccia, for whatever you may

The Poles
in Italy
had a window space
in a shop
It is now
referred to
Shirts at
Majors
of 1 pound
ten
Cittadini
Caccia
10/28/44

2297

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Dear Colonel,

With reference to the conversation I had with you the other day, I wish to specify that the Soviet Representative in Rome has consistently called the attention of the Italian Government on the anti-Soviet propaganda that the Zoloz are carrying in Italy with leaflets, leaflets, leaflets, etc.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already taken steps in the matter, as far as it is in its power, and has directed that those that had on show such documentary propaganda must withdraw it from their windows. However, from inquiries made it appears that the Office of Polish Propaganda, at 116, Corso Umberto, Rome, from where leaflets, leaflets, etc. are issued and where are exhibited the posters of which the Soviet Representative has asked the withdrawal, is under the direct control of the Polish Expeditionary Forces. This, I learn, is, in turn, under the control of the Allied Military Command in Italy.

For this reason I am writing to ask you kindly to represent to the competent authorities the opportunity of arranging that Polish propaganda on Italian territory be kept within limits that will not prejudice Soviet-Italian relations, bearing in mind the provisions issued by the Italian Government which prohibit any form of propaganda against the Nations with which Italy is a co-belligerent.

Thanking you, dear Colonel, for whatever you may think fit to do about the matter,

Yours sincerely,

Gen. R. BUCHAS

Harold A. Gucola Esq.,
Vice President,
Allied Commission,
Political Section. Rome.

The flag
in fact only
last winter
was shot
It is now
returned to
things as
Major the
of 1 found
today
Cittadini

Italy
1/2-28/7

Russian Prop. 5/12
 Political Section HC

Any comments?

Joseph Carlomagno has
 attached a translation of his
 memo.

12
 4 21

Mr. Minifit

Enquiries?

C.D. P.W.B. make some

JAC 13/11

28X

С Е К Р Е Т Н О.

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЮ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА И ГЛАВНОМУ УПОЛНОМОЧЕННОМУ
СОЮЗНОЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ КОМИССИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ЛЕЙТЕНАНТУ

М А К Ф А Р Л А Н У.

В соответствии с духом исчерпывающих условий перемирия с Италией, в частности со статьей 30, Об"единенные Нации принимают решительные меры по искоренению и пресечению в Италии фашистской идеологии, фашистских организаций и фашистских методов. Одной из форм проявления фашистской идеологии и фашистских методов является клеветническая агитация и пропаганда, направленная против Об"единенных Наций.

Если органы Союзной Контрольной Комиссии сами или через Итальянское правительство принимали и принимают решительные меры по пресечению всякой агитации и пропаганды, могущих, по мнению СКК, нанести ущерб престижу Англии или Америки в Италии, то этого нельзя сказать в отношении борьбы с антисоветской агитацией и пропагандой, которую фашисты и их пособники вели и продолжают вести в Италии.

Приведу два примера:

1. В марте месяце в Неаполе поступила в продажу брошюра Manfredi Cianci Di Sanseverino "In Russia durante la Rivoluzione", на брошюре предусмотрительно стерты год издания и цена.

В этой брошюре дается извращенное и оскорбительное для

2295

- 2 -

СССР описание революционных событий, имевших там место с апреля 1917 по апрель 1919 г.г., в ней автор клеветает на Советский народ и его вождей /стр. 58 и др./. Распространение этой антисоветской брошюры вредит общему делу Об"единенных Наций в их борьбе против фашизма.

2. Во 2-м районе /в городе Бари и др./ распространяется листовка, содержащая выдержку из пасторского письма Монсиньоре Куккороли Архиепископа Отрантского. В листовке излагается фашистская клевета на Советский Союз в самой разнузданной форме. В ней, например, утверждается, что в 1932 году СССР, якобы, выработал план по уничтожению религии, что в СССР семья разрушена и что Москва, якобы, дает директивы по разрушению культуры в Италии. Распространение этой антисоветской брошюры вредит общему делу Об"единенных Наций в их борьбе против фашизма.

Мое правительство уполномочило меня заявить, что распространение в Италии подобных антисоветских брошюр и листовок несовместимо с исчерпывающими условиями перемирия с Италией.

В соответствии с этим прошу:

1. Дать указание соответствующим органам расследовать и привлечь к ответственности виновных.
2. Сообщить мне результаты расследования для информации моему правительству.

ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ СССР

В СОЮЗНОЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ КОМИССИИ

ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

2294
/СОЛОДОВНИК/.

Брошюра и листовка прилагаются.

г. Неаполь 12 апреля 1944 года.

SECRET

Approximate translation.

According to the spirit of the Armistice terms with Italy, and with the clause 30th, in particular, the United Nations are supposed to take resolute measures in order to exterminate and to suppress fascist ideology, fascist societies, and fascist methods in Italy.

The spreading of libellous agitation and propaganda against the United Nations is one of the forms of the manifestation of fascist ideology and fascist methods.

If organs of A.C.C. themselves or through the Italian Government have taken and are taking resolute measures to suppress all agitation and propaganda which in the A.C.C. opinion can impair British and American prestige in Italy, the same cannot be said about suppression of anti-soviet agitation and propaganda which was and is being conducted by fascists and their accomplices in Italy.

Two examples of it:

I. There appeared this March on sale in Naples a book under the title "In Russia durante la Rivoluzione" by Manfredi Cianci Di Sanseverino, the year of publication and its price being providently removed.

The revolutionary events which took place in the Soviet Union between April, 1917 and April, 1919 are in this book distorted and described in insulting towards the U.S.S.R. way, in it the author casts aspersion upon the Soviet people and its leaders (see page 58, and others).

Circulation of this book impairs common cause of the United Nations in their struggle against Fascism.

In Region 2 (Bari, etc) a leaflet is being circulated, which contains extracts from *Mem. Churchill* letter. *(see page 10)*

It contains a fascist libel upon the Soviet Union in a most unrestrained form. It claims, for instance, that the U.S.S.R. made plans in 1932 to destroy religion, that a family, as an institution, is destroyed in the U.S.S.R., and that Moscow is giving directives to destroy culture in Italy.

Circulation of this leaflet impairs common cause of the United Nations in their struggle against Fascism.

My Government has authorized me to declare that the circulation of such books and leaflets in Italy is incompatible with the Armistice terms with Italy.

In accordance with this I beg you:

1. To order certain organs to make investigations, and to have guilty persons up.
2. To send me the results of the investigation for informing my Government.

P.S. The book and the leaflet are attached.

Dalla lettera pastorale di

S. E. Mons. CUCCAROLLO

Arcivescovo Primate di Otranto

Figliuoli carissimi,

Dalla cristianizzazione dei popoli viene il pericolo che minaccia le nazioni. Tutte volte Pio XI di f. m. ha levato la sua voce solenne: il primo e più grande e generale pericolo è certamente il comunismo in tutte le sue forme e gradazioni. Tutto esso minaccia, impugna e insidia: la dignità individuale, la santità della famiglia, l'ordine e la sicurezza della società e soprattutto la religione, fino all'aperta negazione e impugnazione di Dio, e più segnatamente la religione cattolica e la Cattolica Chiesa. Tutta una copiosissima e pur troppo diffusissima letteratura mette in piena e certissima luce un tale programma, come ne fanno fede i saggi già in parecchi paesi praticanti e attentati.

E insiste di nuovo al medesimo concetto, dicendo: Pericolo grande, totale e pericolo universale diffuso da una propaganda per cui nulla si risparmia — l'esposizione dei documenti autentici della propaganda comunista tenutasi anni addietro nei locali del Collegio Pontificio Russo mette spavento — e più pericolosa quando assume atteggiamenti meno violenti e in apparenza meno empì, al fine di penetrare in ambienti meno accessibili ad ottenere, come purtroppo ottiene, connivenze incredibili o almeno tolleranza e silenzi in vantaggio della causa del male e di funestissime conseguenze per causa del bene.

Se lo spazio ci bastasse vorremmo far eco alla voce suprema del magistero cattolico, che vuole porre un argine all'idea sovversiva così micidiale per i valori dello spirito riproducendo la Lettera pastorale dell'Episcopato della Compagnia al Clero e al popolo della Diocesi, e mostrare alle nostre popolazioni, prima che siano ingannate, come il comunismo, che ha le sue radici nel materialismo, combatte la religione, distrugge la famiglia, calpesta la morale, annulla la proprietà, governa col terrore ed instaura la miseria.

Con questo programma si lavora da tanti per la ... el detto cellule comuniste, che devono sorgere in tutti gli strati sociali, nella famiglia, nella scuola, nelle fabbriche, nelle officine, nelle campagne, nell'esercito. E delle sue mire il bolscevismo non ha mistero. Una penna oscuramente blasfema, ha scritto: "L'odio a Dio è il principio della saggezza ... Il comunismo, affermano i suoi corifei, è inconciliabile colla religione. Dove la religione trionfa il comunismo è paralizzato. La vita comunista non è possibile se non quando il popolo è liberato dalla religione, e per liberarlo devono essere usati tutti i mezzi anche il ferro e il fuoco. Per questo il 1932 in Russia fu trascinato un piano per giungere gradatamente a distruggere ogni avanzo di religione."

E come della Fede e della Chiesa, il comunismo vuole la distruzione della famiglia. Il matrimonio non è che una unione libera registrata: il divorzio concesso a semplice istanza di una delle parti è autorizzata la soppressione delle nascite: è prescritta la denuncia politica dei figli contro i genitori. Il fanciullo è sottratto alla educazione familiare; il giovane deve essere assolutamente comunista, come in passato doveva essere fascista. Colla distruzione della famiglia cristiana il comunismo spera di togliere la società cristiana.

E quando le masse saranno sufficientemente agitate per mezzo dello spirito rivoluzionario, allora il partito comunista, secondo le direttive di Mosca, dovrà condurre all'assalto diretto, alla distruzione della civiltà Cristiana, al rovesciamento violento di ogni autorità; non per sollevare il popolo e tutelare i diritti della liber-

l'aperta negazione e impugnazione di Dio, e più segnatamente la religione cattolica e la Cattolica Chiesa. Tutta una copiosissima e purtroppo diffusissima letteratura mette in piena e certissima luce un tale programma, come ne fanno fede i saggi già in parecchi paesi praticati e attentati.

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Con questo programma si lavora da tanti per la... si dette cellule comuniste, che devono sorgere in tutti gli strati sociali, nella famiglia, nella scuola, nelle fabbriche, nelle officine, nelle campagne, nell'esercito. E delle sue mire il bolscevismo non ha mistero. Una penna oscuramente blasfema, ha scritto: « L'odio a Dio è il principio della saggezza ... Il comunismo, affermano i suoi corifei, è inconciliabile colla religione. Dove la religione trionfa il comunismo è paralizzato. La vita comunista non è possibile se non quando il popolo è liberato dalla religione, e per liberarlo devono essere usati tutti i mezzi anche il ferro e il fuoco. Per questo il 1932 in Russia fu tracciato un piano per giungere gradatamente a distruggere ogni avanzo di religione.

E come della F-d-e e della Chiesa, il comunismo vuole la distruzione della famiglia. Il matrimonio non è che una unione libera registrata: il divorzio concesso a semplice istanza di una delle parti è autorizzata la soppressione delle nascite: è prescritta la denuncia politica dei figli contro i genitori. Il fasciullo è sottratto alla educazione familiare; il giovane deve essere assolutamente comunista, come in passato doveva essere fascista. Colla distruzione della famiglia cristiana il comunismo spera di togliere la società cristiana.

E quando le masse saranno sufficientemente agitate per mezzo dello spirito rivoluzionario, allora il partito comunista, secondo le direttive di Mosca, dovrà condurle all'assalto diretto, alla distruzione della civiltà Cristiana, al rovesciamento violento di ogni autorità; non per sollevare il popolo e mutare i diritti della libertà come vanno proclamando i comunisti, ma per inaugurare l'impero d'una dittatura inumana e brutale imposta a tutti indistintamente i cittadini, nei quali i poveri, gli operai e i lavoratori della terra. Il discorso del Papa ai profughi spagnoli, soampati all'eccidio nella Spagna rossa, è rivelatore di ciò che reca al mondo il comunismo.

Su tutto questo, voi, Sacerdoti e Religiosi, all'occasione, non lascerete di chiamare prontamente l'attenzione di quanti ascoltano la vostra parola nelle chiese, nelle adunanze, nei convegni per preservare i fedeli da un tenebroso domani. E' vero che dal divin Salvatore abbiamo la garanzia: *Porte inferi non praevalentur: nolite timere, ego vici mundum*; ma è anche vero che è seducibilissimo per il popolo il programma comunista, che afferma essere suo compito la lotta al dolore, alla ineguaglianza, alla miseria, al pauperismo, al salariato a ogni capitalismo; perciò è facile agli animi inaspriti abbozzare l'amo e credere di avere sulla terra il paradiso, che Dio solo promette al merito, ma al mondo di là.

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

785016

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

Brindisi, February 5th, 1944

Dear Captain Stone,

I am referring to the question of pro fascist literature.

Acting on your suggestion to Casardi, I have taken up the matter with the "Presidenza del Consiglio", who have immediately sent a circular letter to all the Ministries, instructing them to cause a thorough examination of all printed matter either in circulation or possible still lying forgotten or unnoticed in the various depots, in order to eliminate all such having a pro fascist propaganda value. Similar instructions are being given to the Armed Forces directly from the "Comando Supremo".

I am enclosing a copy of the circular of the "Presidenza del Consiglio", and shall be grateful if you will see your way to calling thereon the attention of the competent quarters in the Allied Control Commission.

Naturally we cannot hope, with a few written instructions to have definitely disposed of the matter. Communications are what they are; there is now forthcoming the problem of building up anew direct and intimate connections between the central Government and the local Authorities in the restored provinces. Perhaps, though at first sight the statement may appear strange the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that fascist propaganda had become so monotonous and unconvincing, that the majority of the people gave it, and give it, no importance, or, more often than not, it passed outright unnoticed.

However I do want to convince you that the Government have the question well in mind, and mean to deal with it with all their energy.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

/s/ R. Prunas

Captain Ellery Stone
Allied Control Commission

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R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

M. Lancia -

Perhaps you would bring the attached
instructions to the attention of the
Brindisi, February 14th, 1944

WWS

Dear Captain Stone,

I am referring to the question of our fascist literature
action on your suggestion to Casati, I have to an
the get on with the "Presidenza del Consiglio", who have
immediately sent a circular letter to all the Ministries, in-
structing them to cause a thorough examination of all printed
matter either in circulation or possibly still lying forgotten
or unnoticed in the various depots, in order to eliminate all
even a single one of our fascist propaganda. Similar instructions
are being given to the Armed Forces directly from the "Coman-
do Supremo".

I am enclosing a copy of the circular of the "Presi-
denza del Consiglio", and shall be grateful if you will see
your way to calling the attention of the competent
quarters in the Allied Control Commission.

Naturally we cannot help, with a few written instructions
to have definitely disposed of the matter. Communications are
sent that everything is now forthcoming the problem of building
an open direct and intimate connections between the central
Government and the local Authorities in the various provin-
ces. However, though at first sight the statement may appear strange
the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that fascist propaganda

had become so spontaneous and uncoordinated that the 2294

Dear Captain Stone,

I am referring to the question of new fascist literature
 action on your suggestion to Rossi, I have to an-
 swer the matter with the "Presidencia del Consistorio", who have
 immediately sent a circular letter to all the Ministries, in-
 structing them to cause a thorough examination of all printed
 matter either in circulation or possibly still lying in cabinet
 or uncollected in the various depots, in order to eliminate all
 such fascist literature. Similar instructions
 are being given to the Armed Forces directly from the "Comando
 in Supremo".

I am enclosing a copy of the resolution of the "Presi-
 dencia del Consistorio", and shall be grateful if you will see
 your way to calling through the attention of the competent
 quarters in the Allied Control Commission.

Naturally we cannot keep with a few written instructions
 to have thoroughly disposed of the matter. Communications are
 being sent out there is now forthcoming the problem of building
 on new direct and indirect connections between the central
 Government and the local authorities in the restored provin-
 ces. Perhaps, through it might signal the statement may appear strange
 the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that fascist propaganda
 had become so monotonous and unconvincing, that the **2290** of
 the people gave it, and give it, as importance, or, more often than

Captain Harry Stone

Allied Control Commission

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not, it passes without mention.

However, I do want to mention you that the Government
have the question of it in mind and may to deal with it in
all the necessary.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

H. R. Rinal

6.15.58

P.M. 151, February 1944

TRANSLATION

THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

File No. 801/Pres. Cons.

To: Their Excellencies the Ministers

To: Their Excellencies the Under-Secretaries of State

SUBJECT: Elimination of fascist and philofascist publications.

I have been informed that, in spite of the instructions issued by me on the matter, there are still in circulation publications, pamphlets, prints, etc. of fascist terror and, at any rate, contents of a propaganda character in favor of the terminated regime. Recently, furthermore, a high officer was arrested, on the charge of philofascist propaganda, for having allowed, even if not intentionally, the inclusion of a pamphlet which contained some fascist anthems and free military post-cards recently printed under the signature of "Mussolini", inside gift packages distributed among the soldiers.

I once again call the special attention of Your Excellencies to the urgent necessity of conducting an active examination of all printed matter which is in the store-rooms of the various Ministries, departments and sub-divisions, including that which is currently used, proceeding to a complete elimination (by destroying or deleting) of all that matter containing any references whatsoever which can be considered as fascist-sympathizing propaganda.

Please favor me with detailed replies of having complied with these instructions.

THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

/s/ Badoglio

P.C.C.
The Cabinet Chief of the
Presidency of the Council of Ministers

/s/ Innocenti

Sgt Sorici - Transl.
/hjp

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EWS/hjp

In reply refer to:
250.3

7 February 1944

SUBJECT: Arrest of Colonel Acampora

TO : Colonel Sisley, Two District, Bari

Supplementing my letter of 5 February, there is forwarded herewith a translation of instructions issued by Marshal Badoglio for the purpose of preventing a repetition of future incidents similar to the case of the subject officer.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

ELERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief of Staff

1 Incl:
Instructions, Marshal Badoglio
N. 801 Pres. Com., 4 Feb 44

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FWS, kjp

In reply refer to:
250.3

7 February 1944

SUBJECT: Arrest of Colonel Acampora

TO : Colonel Sisley, Two District, Bari

Supplementing my letter of 5 February, there is forwarded herewith a translation of instructions issued by Marshal Badoglio for the purpose of preventing a repetition of future incidents similar to the case of the subject officer.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief of Staff

1 Incl:
Instructions, Marshal Badoglio
N. 801 Pres. Cons., 4 Feb 44

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

785016

Letter

13 Dec 47

Caccia to Patrick D. Reilly:

Press and propaganda of Italian
Government. Press Office, etc.

FILED: 740

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Ref. CC/C/

URGENT AND MOST SECRET. HC
SR

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 2(E) and 5(D) or (G)
By NARS Date

FINEM/rj

5th. February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.
(For the ATTENTION of Commander-in-Chief,
Mr MacMillan (for Advisory Council) and
M.G.S.)

1. Admiral De Courten and Signori Reale and Philipson arrived last night from Brindisi as a deputation from Marshal Badoglio bringing with them a written communication from the Italian Government of which I enclose a translation.
2. You will note that the communication is neither dated nor signed.
3. The document raises the question of whether it should be permitted in Italy so long as there is a Constitutional Monarchy to give publicity to statements bringing the King and the armed forces into disrepute and undermine their prestige in the country.
4. The Italian Government make three requests.
5. As regards their second and third requests, instructions have already been in force for some time on both questions and if they are properly carried out by all concerned the Italian Government should have no cause for complaint. There have been cases in which it would appear that P.M.B. have displayed partiality in favour of the opposition parties, but only recently categorical instructions regarding strict impartiality have again been communicated to this organisation.
6. As regards the first Italian request, I would be grateful for an early ruling on this subject. It is clear that much that was said at the recent Bari conference amounted to lese majesty in the eyes of the existing Italian Government, and as far as the prestige of the King and the armed forces are concerned many of the published remarks must have obviously contributed to

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bring them into disrepute.

7. That clearly was the object of the conference.

8. On the one hand, we are encouraging free speech and assisted materially in giving publicity to what occurred at the conference. On the other hand, we are collaborating as far as possible with the King's Government.

9. The point of view of the existing Italian Government is clear. They find it difficult to understand how we can expect close collaboration between the Allies and the King's Government if the Allies continue to encourage and assist the publication of scurrilous remarks about the King and his armed forces.

10. The deputation stressed the unfortunate effect which the Bari conference and the publicity given to it had had on, in particular, the officers of the Italian Navy, and stressed equally the fact that a very large proportion of the soberer elements of the Italian population were entirely unrepresented at Bari.

11. I would be glad if you would indicate the lines on which I should speak to Badoglio in connection with the first request made by the Italian Government in the document under reference.

12. When next I see Badoglio, I will confirm the fact that this unsigned document represents the views of his Government. In point of fact I have no reason to doubt this.

NIEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

Copy to: Headquarters, A.C.M.F.
(for Command r-in-Chief)

The Government which has the honor of ruling the country is fully conscious of its grave tasks: to prepare and wage the war with all its strength and lead Italy back into the society of free nations.

To carry out this program an essential condition is required: the moral and material reconstruction of the country, which is already in full process of development, and with results that were hardly hoped for.

It is sufficient to recall the work already carried out or being carried out in eliminating all remnants of Fascism, the fine cooperation given in all lines of work by the population in the rear areas, the tireless activity of the Navy and of the Merchant Marine, the active participation of the Air Force and that of the Army, which if properly armed, could furnish a greater contribution to the war effort on the Italian as well as other fronts.

This firm and determined effort often finds unexpected obstacles. A movement of opposition which represents only a part, and the least numerous part, of the liberated population is attempting to divide and to stir Italian public opinion, which, though in full agreement as to the essential tasks, remains divided on a conditional question, which does not even concern a principle, but a person: the pretended incompatibility of governing with King Victor Emmanuel III.

It is not necessary to discuss at present this attitude, but the Government can guarantee as to the absolute loyalty of the king in the relations with the Allies, in matters of internal policy, and in the assurance of the exercise of liberty in all its forms to all Italians.

But the exercise of liberty should not obstruct or seriously disturb the action of the Government, which is based above all on the prestige, authority and respect of the laws of the State.

The Government sees no difficulty in modifying existing laws, and all Fascist laws limiting liberty have been abolished, but it must ensure scrupulous observance of fundamental laws.

The opposition has full right of freedom of speech, but it cannot insult the head of the State and the armed forces, without disturbing the country, halting its progress and violating the law that safeguards these institutions.

These excesses are often due to the intention of rising above the law, of spreading the conviction that violation of the law is carried out in the shadow of the protection of the Allied authorities.

This of course is not true, but in politics appearance often takes the place of reality.

The Italian government, conscious of the political forces that uphold it, has nothing to ask from the Governments of the United Nations except the assurance that their impartiality is directed towards safeguarding the rights of the Government and of the opposition, and it formulates the following requests which are the conditions sine qua non for an efficient government activity:

1. The censorship which is exercised jointly by the Government and by the Allies must ensure that the Head of the State and of the armed forces should not be continuously and basely insulted, and that the Armed forces should not be constantly criticized and diminished in the eyes of public opinion.

The exercise of criticism, which any free government cannot but desire, must be kept within legal forms, and must represent a useful collaboration.

2. Government supporters and the opposition should be freely allowed to publish newspapers - both partisan and non-partisan.

3. The intervention of the P.W.S. should be avoided in matters that concern policy, publications, choice of radio or newspaper collaborators, among both government and opposition supporters; it should be limited to the strict control of all publications and expressions of public opinion, so as to keep them in harmony with the political and military conduct of the war.

The government has no intention of maintaining a monopoly of its rule and confirms the assurance already given that, as soon as Rome is reached, the Head of the State will carry out, with all respect of constitutional forms, the consultation of legitimate representatives of all parties and all currents of opinion, for the purpose of setting up a Government that is to be the expression of the unanimous will of the Italian people to carry on the national and democratic war, until the attainment of the aims that are to be fulfilled according to the public declarations of the Allies.

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