Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ACC

10000/141/870

PWB/
JULY

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

10000/141/870

PWB, RADIO MONITORING REPORTS
JULY 1944

Entrapier S.C.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 15, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 32.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

CONTENTS

Section A: ..... Official War Communiqués

..... Italian Broadcasts

Section B: ..... German Broadcasts

(including Transocean and
D.N.B.Broadcasts in Morse)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 32.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

CONTENTS

Section A: ..... Official War Communiqués

..... Italian Broadcasts

Section B: ..... German Broadcasts

(including Transocean and

D.N.B.Broadcasts in Morse)

Section C: ..... French Broadcasts

Section D: ..... Other Axis Controlled,

Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts 3860

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
Regd. No. To Year 43 "Problems"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs. 15.00 July 14

German War Communique

In the western part of the Normandy beachhead, the Americans threw fresh formations into the battle and continued their attacks, with the focal point in the direction of St. Lô. In the course of bitter fighting, the enemy pushed back our troops a short distance in some sectors, but at no point did he achieve a breakthrough. Heavy fighting continues with undiminished vehemence.

Patrol vessels of our Navy set two British E-boats afire off the Dutch coast. One of our patrol boats was lost.

Heavy retaliatory fire continues against the greater area of London.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday confined himself to attacks in the area of Volterra, and on both sides of the Tiber in the sector of Città di Castello. Throughout the day there was fierce fighting with varying success for some hill positions. Despite the considerable employment of men and material, the territorial gain made by the enemy was minor. In the rear of the front lines and in the area of northern Iraly, several groups of bands and saboteurs were annihilated.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, German and Hungarian formations repelled local Bolshevist attacks in the area of Kolomea. West of Luck, our divisions disengaged themselves according to orders from a front bulge and repelled enemy attacks from their new positions. In connection with our disengaging movements carried out undisturbed by the enemy in the area of the Pripet Marshes, the town of Pinsk was evacuated. In the central sector, our divisions frustrated further Soviet attempts at breaking through. The focal point of fighting was to the east and north of Grodno where strong enemy tank, infantry and cavalry formations were brought to a standstill.

The gallant garrison of the ancient Lithuanian capital, Vilna, under the command of Lt. General Stahel, after resisting for five days against numerically superior enemy forces, according to orders, broke through the Soviet ring of encirclement and fought their way towards the west to German troops, kept ready under the command of Colonel Holzdorf. Both of these fighting groups

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

attacks, with the focal point in the direction of St. Lo. In the course of bitter fighting, the enemy pushed back our troops a short distance in some sectors, but at no point did he achieve a breakthrough. Heavy fighting continues with undiminished vehemence.

Patrol vessels of our Navy set two British E-boats afire off the Dutch coast. One of our patrol boats was lost.

Heavy retaliatory fire continues against the greater area of London.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday confined himself to attacks in the area of Volterra, and on both sides of the Tiber in the sector of Città di Castello. Throughout the day there was fierce fighting with varying success for some hill positions. Despite the considerable employment of men and material, the territorial gain made by the enemy was minor. In the rear of the front lines and in the area of northern Iraly, several groups of bands and saboteurs were annihilated.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, German and Hungarian formations repelled local Bolshevist attacks in the area of Kolomea. West of Luck, our divisions disengaged themselves according to orders from a front bulge and repelled enemy attacks from their new positions. In connection with our disengaging movements carried out undisturbed by the enemy in the area of the Pripet Marshes, the town of Pinsk was evacuated. In the central sector, our divisions frustrated further Soviet attempts at breaking through. The focal point of fighting was to the east and north of Grodno where strong enemy tank, infantry and cavalry formations were brought to a standstill.

The gallant garrison of the ancient Lithuanian capital, Vilna, under the command of Lt. General Stahel, after resisting for five days against numerically superior enemy forces, according to orders, broke through the Soviet ring of encirclement and fought their way towards the west to German troops, kept ready under the command of Colonel Holzdorf. Both of these fighting groups deserve highest recognition for the fulfillment of their duty and steadfastness. In the fighting for the town, an anti-aircraft battery of the Luftwaffe, under the command of Captain Mueller, particularly distinguished itself. South of Duenaburg as well as between Duena and Lake Peipus, numerous Bolshevist attacks were smashed and local penetrations sealed off. Formations of fighter-bombers yesterday again effectively intervened in the ground fighting and in a low-level attack destroyed numerous enemy tanks, guns and vehicles. Yesterday, U.S. bombers again made a terror attack on Munich. Air defences shot down twenty-nine enemy planes

Last night, a few British planes dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

3859

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Finnish Communiqué (Transocean July 14)

-- The Finnish Army communiqué of Friday reads: On the Karelian Isthmus the enemy, supported by heavy weapons and tanks, made stubborn attempts to attack for the purpose of expanding his bridgehead position at Vuosalmi. All attacks were repelled. On other sections of the isthmus there was locally somewhat stronger artillery and trench mortar fire. Local attacks by the enemy were repelled, four tanks being knocked out. Northeast of Lake Ladoga and at several places between Pitkaerrat and Suojaervi fierce fighting took place. Enemy attacks, made with great losses, were unsuccessful. Three tanks were crippled. In the direction of Porajaervi there is nothing special to report. Our own and German airforce formations successfully bombed enemy artillery positions south of Jhantala as well as tank and troop concentrations at Vuosalmi and northeast of Lake Ladoga. At least three battery positions and six tanks received direct hits. Moreover numerous explosions were noticed in the target area. In the past twenty-four hours a total of eight enemy planes was brought down.

Rumanian Communiqué (Transocean July 14)

Bucharest: The Supreme Command of Rumanian armed forces reports: There is nothing special to report from the lower Dniester, central Bessarabia and from Moldavia.

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 230 K. 0700 July 17

Western Front

The great attack in the Caen sector has failed. The enemy is now using its special divisions. As a matter of fact, yesterday only artillery duels took place. Some British attacks were easily repulsed, following German counter-attacks, made in an attempt to reconquer Eterville. In the St Lô sector, American attacks were blocked, at a distance of five kilometres from the city. Between the Vire and the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula all enemy efforts to encircle Bayeux were frustrated. On the western wing of the bridgehead the enemy lost seventy-four tanks,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

bridgehead position at Vuosalmi. All attacks were repelled. On other sections of the isthmus there was locally somewhat stronger artillery and trench mortar fire. Local attacks by the enemy were repelled, four tanks being knocked out. Northeast of Lake Ladoga and at several places between Pitkaerrat and Suojaervi fierce fighting took place. Enemy attacks, made with great losses, were unsuccessful. Three tanks were crippled. In the direction of Porajaervi there is nothing special to report. Our own and German airforce formations successfully bombed enemy artillery positions south of Jhantala as well as tank and troop concentrations at Vuosalmi and northeast of Lake Ladoga. At least three battery positions and six tanks received direct hits. Moreover numerous explosions were noticed in the target area. In the past twenty-four hours a total of eight enemy planes was brought down.

Rumanian Communiqué (Transocean July 14)

Bucharest: The Supreme Command of Rumanian armed forces reports: There is nothing special to report from the lower Dniester, central Bessarabia and from Moldavia.

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 230 K. 0700 July 17

Western Front

The great attack in the Caen sector has failed. The enemy is now using its special divisions. As a matter of fact, yesterday only artillery duels took place. Some British attacks were easily repulsed, following German counter-attacks, made in an attempt to reconquer Eterville. In the St Lô sector, American attacks were blocked, at a distance of five kilometres from the city. Between the Vire and the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula all enemy efforts to encircle Bayeux were frustrated. On the western wing of the bridgehead the enemy lost seventy-four tanks. A Reuter communiqué announced that last night, during a violent encounter with German naval forces, six destroyers were sunk, besides three Allied frigates and other transports and landing craft. At the last moment Reuter's reports that the British have been compelled to abandon two villages and to change their lines on the other side of the Orne River and the Caen Canal.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The usual hail of air torpedoes continued on London and southern England.

Southern Front

Along the Tyrrhonnian coast, Anglo-American efforts to open their way, by surpassing Grassignano, have been repelled by counter-attacks launched by Reich Grenadiers. In the Lake Trasimeno sector, near Arezzo, where fierce fighting has taken place, the Germans have maintained their positions. In the Adriatic sector the Polish troops, already tried by previous attacks, have not been able to go forward and yesterday went by in absolute calm.

Eastern Front

Fierce fighting is taking place to the south-west and to the south of the front. German resistance has stiffened and has shattered many enemy attacks. Fighting is going on in the central sector between the Pripet and the Dvina. German positions to the west of Lida and to the south-west of Vilna have been rectified. The German garrison of Vilna resists heroically. The Luftwaffe hammered the rear of the front with great success.

From the Invaded Territories

The Anglo-Italian Mayor of Rome has proposed that the inscriptions of the Capitol and of other Communal edifices of all other towns of invaded Italy, commemorating the sanctions, be removed and substituted by others bearing Eisenhower's proclamation, following the occupation of Rome.

The Roman Refugees

According to a Madrid newspaper, all the refugees living at the moment in Rome cannot go back to their homes because there is an absolute lack of transport means and also because in occupied Italy the monetary paper circulation has assumed alarming proportions. The same paper also stated that in Rome no young man has answered the call to the colours and that the occupation authorities have rendered the Italian Government responsible for the mobilization of all citizens subject to military service.

Fight with Bandits

Twelve bandits have been killed and forty wounded in the course of a conflict with the National Republican Guard, near Mottola.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the Polish troops, already tried by previous attacks, have not been able to go forward and yesterday went by in absolute calm.

Eastern Front

Fierce fighting is taking place to the south-west and to the south of the front. German resistance has stiffened and has shattered many enemy attacks. Fighting is going on in the central sector between the Pripet and the Dvina. German positions to the west of Lida and to the south-west of Vilna have been rectified. The German garrison of Vilna resists heroically. The Luftwaffe hammered the rears of the front with great success.

From the Invaded Territories

The Anglo-Italian Mayor of Rome has proposed that the inscriptions of the Capitol and of other Communal edifices of all other towns of invaded Italy, commemorating the sanctions, be removed and substituted by others bearing Eisenhower's proclamation, following the occupation of Rome.

The Roman Refugees

According to a Madrid newspaper, all the refugees living at the moment in Rome cannot go back to their homes because there is an absolute lack of transport means and also because in occupied Italy the monetary paper circulation has assumed alarming proportions. The same paper also stated that in Rome no young man has answered the call to the colours and that the occupation authorities have rendered the Italian Government responsible for the mobilization of all citizens subject to military service.

Fight with Bandits

Twelve bandits have been killed and forty wounded in the course of a conflict with the National Republican Guard, near Mottola.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Balilla Summer Assistance

During the summer season, the Opera Balilla continues its assistance utilizing all the foodstuffs actually existing in the Balilla refectories, so as to give life to the heliotherapic colonies and sun camps. About half a million children will be assisted during the summer season.

Inspection Tour

Field Marshal Kluge has inspected the Channel Coast.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1.480 0800 July 14

Kesselring's appeal to the Italians (repetition)

Flying Bombs cause Disorganisation and Destruction in London

Yesterday (Thursday) flying bombs were dropped over Southern England, it is stated by Reuter. London newspapers state that the evacuation of the capital and of the regions of the southern coast is proceeding rapidly. The booking offices of all London stations are literally taken by assault. All evacuation schemes present many defects. No lodgings are to be found for the refugees. It is pointed out that nobody has thought of evacuating old people, women or invalids, of whom there are many. According to the "News Chronicle" damage caused to London buildings by flying bombs is much greater than that caused by normal bombs. The newspaper continues: "The "blast destroys many buildings, besides those that are directly hit. Thousands of Englishmen have lost everything they had. No workmen are to be found to repair the damage."

Western Front

In the Caen sector the enemy, after having suffered heavy losses, has ceased his attacks, only engaging in slight artillery activity. German defensive successes have taken place in the sector of St Lô, particularly in the zone north of this locality, where the Americans, have been repulsed, following a counterattack.

During the last forty-eight hours enemy naval concentrations have increased.

Evidently the enemy wants to bring up new reinforcements to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

During the summer season, the Opera Balilla continues its assistance utilizing all the foodstuffs actually existing in the Balilla refectories, so as to give life to the heliotherapic colonies and sun camps. About half a million children will be assisted during the summer season.

Inspection Tour

Field Marshal Kluge has inspected the Channel Coast.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY M.480 0800 July 14

Kesselring's Appeal to the Italians (repetition)

Flying Bombs cause Disorganisation and Destruction in London

Yesterday (Thursday) flying bombs were dropped over Southern England, it is stated by Reuter. London newspapers state that the evacuation of the capital and of the regions of the southern coast is proceeding rapidly. The booking offices of all London stations are literally taken by assault. All evacuation schemes present many defects. No lodgings are to be found for the refugees. It is pointed out that nobody has thought of evacuating old people, women or invalids, of whom there are many. According to the "News Chronicle" damage caused to London buildings by flying bombs is much greater than that caused by normal bombs. The newspaper continues: "The "blast destroys many buildings, besides those that are directly hit. Thousands of Englishmen have lost everything they had. No workmen are to be found to repair the damage."

Western Front

In the Caen sector the enemy, after having suffered heavy losses, has ceased his attacks, only engaging in slight artillery activity. German defensive successes have taken place in the sector of St Lô, particularly in the zone north of this locality, where the Americans, have been repulsed, following a counterattack.

During the last forty-eight hours enemy naval concentrations have increased.

Evidently the enemy wants to bring up new reinforcements to replace the serious losses of the last few days.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Yesterday off the Orne estuary, a hundred merchantmen, besides light craft, were sighted. The harbor of Cherbourg is practically of no use and even now violent explosions take place in this zone. To protect the landings off the harbor, the Anglo-Americans have been compelled to sink a great number of ships of heavy tonnage.

Southern Front

North of Rosignano and in the Arezzo sector, German positions have been withdrawn two and one kilometres respectively. In other sectors German troops are putting up fierce resistance.

In the Adriatic sector, police troops, after serious losses suffered during the last few days, have ceased their attacks. The British High Command continues to send reinforcements to the fighting units.

Eastern Front

Nothing new has developed on the central sector. The enemy is concentrating his armored units. The Bolsheviks, after having freed the first line, have been compelled to retreat to their starting point.

South-west of Lida, German troops have retreated a slight distance, so as to avoid an enemy encircling manoeuvre. German troops are resisting in the Vilna zone. The enemy has attacked north-west of Vilna, but German fighting units have opposed strong resistance to enemy armored forces.

In the Lida sector, a German armored formation has destroyed twenty heavy guns, besides many tanks. In many points Wehrmacht units have counter-attacked and captured many prisoners and much war material. Twenty-nine tanks and two hundred lorries, laden with troops, have been destroyed.

North American Terror Raids over Munich

During the last terror raid carried out by North American bombers, hospitals and civilian dwellings have been hit. Several four-engined bombers have been shot down by anti-aircraft artillery. Enemy losses are being investigated.

Enemy planes have flown over Switzerland. One enemy plane crashed and the crew escaped by parachutes. Other planes [illegible] crash landings.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

have been compelled to sink a great [illegible]
tonnage.

Southern Front

North of Rosignano in the Arezzo sector, German and positions have been with drawn two one kilometres respectively. In other sectors German troops are putting up fierce resistance.

In the Adriatic sector, police troops, after serious losses suffered during the last few days, have ceased their attacks. The British High Command continues to send reinforcements to the fighting units.

Eastern Front

Nothing new has developed on the Central sector. The enemy is concentrating his armored units. The Bolsheviks, after having freed the first line, have been compelled to retreat to their starting point.

South-west of Lida, German troops have retreated a slight distance, so as to avoid an enemy encircling manoeuvre. German troops are resisting in the Vilna zone. The enemy has attacked north-west of Vilna, but German fighting units have opposed strong resistance to enemy armored forces.

In the Lida sector, a German armored formation has destroyed twenty heavy guns, besides many tanks. In many points Wehrmacht units have counter-attacked and captured many prisoners and much war material. Twenty-nine tanks and two hundred lorries, laden with troops, have been destroyed.

North American Terror Raids over Munich

During the last terror raid carried out by North American bombers, hospitals and civilian dwellings have been hit. Several four-engined bombers have been shot down by anti-aircraft artillery. Enemy losses are being investigated.

Enemy planes have flown over Switzerland. One enemy plane crashed and the crew escaped by parachutes. Other planes effected crash landings.

Allied Raids Cause Destruction in Brescia

During the terror raids against Brescia that took place on July 13, the Anglo-Americans, besides hitting residential districts, also hit several historic monuments. The Bellotto Palace was seriously damaged as well as the Duomo and a Children's hospital.

3857

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Death of British Ambassador

The British Ambassador in Beirut died yesterday evening, according to London Radio. He was a man in whom the British Government placed complete trust with regard to all Middle East affairs. Details of his death are not yet known.

American War Equipment Output Less Than Expected

According to an American statesman the production of war equipment for American armies has not reached, during the first five months of this year, the results that were hoped for.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY M. 480 -1300 July 14

War in Europe

The usual debate is going on in all the British papers on the consequences brought about by the employment of V-1 on the whole Allied system and particularly in Great Britain.

It is first of all pointed out that the new weapon is now being employed very effectively in southern England, in all the area south of London.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes that one of the most obvious effects of V-1 is the uninterrupted exodus of the civil population from London with all the consequences resulting from it. Scotland Yard, the paper adds, is very much worried by this uncontrolled and disorderly mass-departure. It is feared that crime will be rampant now, since many among the Rocks usually operating in the capital have now transferred themselves to the surrounding countryside. At the same time it is feared that crimes of another kind may be perpetrated against the greater part of the London residential quarters which are now deserted because of V-1.

Western Front

The violent "exhaustion" battle goes on with unliminished intensity in Normandy. After the losses of the preceding days the enemy was unable to carry on his assault in the Caen region. In fact, the Germans counter-attacked and succeeded in recapturing Colombelles. No details are available on the present fighting.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

First reports, however, say that a large number of tanks was destroyed and that a British division was almost completely annihilated.

To the west the Americans once again tried to penetrate into the web of the German defence with the aim of pushing through toward Saint Lô, but in spite of the enormous forces employed they made no progress in this sector. Violent encounters are still taking place here, as well as north and north-east of the town. Both Allied and German air forces limited their activity over the battle-area, while intensifying it over the rear-lines. Nine planes were destroyed in air combat. In the Tilly region some enconunters took place between German safey craft and eight British motor torpedo-boats during which two British craft were sunk.

According to reports which have meanwhile come in on the encounter with American naval forces off the Seine bay, six destroyers, two merchantment, two transport vessels, a mine-sweeper, a tug and an auxiliary vessel were sunk.

Southern Front

In the last twenty-four hours hard fighting continued in the Tyrrhenian coastal sector and in the Volterra area. British forces supported by intense artillery action continued to pound the German positions without scoring the slightest success.

British thrusts in the direction of Leghorn failed with heavy casualties for the enemy.

In the other sectors the German defence scored important successes.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish mercenary units which had been severaly tried during the preceding days refrained from further action.

Eastern Front

In the last twenty-four hours the German garrison in Vilna carried out a daring sortie, causing heavy casualties to the enemy forces. As a result of the new situation which had established itself and of the completion of the task assigned to it, the garrison received orders to join up with the main forces, after having destroyed all military installations in the town and the surrounding area.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Both Allied and German air forces limited their activity over the battle-area, while intensifying it over the rear-lines. Nine planes were destroyed in air combat. In the Tilly region some enconunters took place between German safey craft and eight British motor torpedo-boats during which two British craft were sunk.

According to reports which have meanwhile come in the encounter with American naval forces off the Seine bay, six destroyers, two merchantment, two transport vessels, a mine-sweeper, a tug and an auxiliary vessel were sunk.

Southern Front

In the last twenty-four hours hard fighting continued in the Tyrrhenian coastal sector and in the Volterra area. British forces supported by intense artillery action continued to pound the German positions without scoring the slightest success.

British thrusts in the direction of Leghorn failed with heavy casualties for the enemy.

In the other sectors the German defence scored important successes.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish mercenary units which had been severely tried during the preceding days refrained from further action.

Eastern Front

In the last twenty-four hours the German garrison in Vilna carried out a daring sortie, causing heavy casualties to the enemy forces. As a result of the new situation which had established itself and of the completion of the task assigned to it, the garrison received orders to join up with the main forces, after having destroyed all military installations in the town and the surrounding area.

3856

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

-- Violent fighting is still going on near the town.--In the other sectors strong Soviet pressure continued, everywhere strenuously opposed by the Germans who inflicted severe losses on the enemy. The Soviets tried some diversion attacks but were counter-attacked and put to flight. Soviet tactics in these regions gave no better results than those achieved by frontal or outflanking actions. The enemy therefore was again compelled to renew his frontal assault against the German positions. --

Along the Polotsk-Pskow line Soviet forces renewed their attacks, as well as in area comprised between the latter town and the Finnish Gulf. Toward evening,--and after violent fighting which resulted in severe losses for them, the Soviets had only managed to drive in the German lines small wedges, which were easily circumscribed.

-- The tank battle south of the Kovno region is still going on. The Soviets left a large number of killed on the battle-field as well as several tanks, while many other tanks fell into German hands.

Air Front

This morning Hungarian anti-aircraft batteries and German and Hungarian fighters intercepted a large enemy formation flying over Hungarian territory. The enemy with strong fighter escort tried to push toward Budapest but met increasing resistance and suffered some heavy losses.

Italians Fail to Enlist

The coming of the Bonomi Government to Rome coincides with new requests by the Allies concerning the participation of the Royal Army in operations against the German forces.

According to a Reuter correspondent, since no young men, or very few, presented themselves for enlistment,--the Allied police authorities, in agreement with the Italian authorities, started a series of proper round-ups.

It is reported that among the young fellows who were taken to the barracks there were many who had failed to present themselves previously, when orders were issued by the Italian Social Republic, and who had now emerged from their hiding-places, thinking that they would be left in peace and eventually discharged.

What had already taken place during German occupation is now

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

counter-attacked and put to flight. Soviet tactics in these regions gave no better results than those achieved by frontal or outflanking actions. The enemy therefore was again compelled to renew his frontal assault against the German positions.

Along the Polotsk-Pskow line Soviet forces renewed their attacks, as well as in area comprised between the latter town and the Finnish Gulf. Toward evening, and after violent fighting which resulted in severe losses for them, the Soviets had only managed to drive in the German lines small wedges, which were easily circumscribed.

The tank battle south of the Kovno region is still going on. The Soviets left a large number of killed on the battle-field as well as several tanks, while many other tanks fell into German hands.

Air Front

This morning Hungarian anti-aircraft batteries and German and Hungarian fighters intercepted a large enemy formation flying over Hungarian territory. The enemy with strong fighter escort tried to push toward Budapest but met increasing resistance and suffered some heavy losses.

Italians Fail to Enlist

The coming of the Bonomi Government to Rome coincides with new requests by the Allies concerning the participation of the Royal Army in operations against the German forces.

According to a Reuter correspondent, since no young men, or very few, presented themselves for enlistment, the Allied police authorities, in agreement with the Italian authorities, started a series of proper round-ups.

It is reported that among the young fellows who were taken to the barracks there were many who had failed to present themselves previously, when orders were issued by the Italian Social Republic, and who had now emerged from their hiding-places, thinking that they would be left in peace and eventually discharged.

What had already taken place during German occupation is now taking place again, writes the "Times" correspondent, that is to say that whoever wanted to avoid mobilisation is running away. The correspondent has to admit, however, that the number of those who refuse to enlist is surprisingly large.

Food Supplies in Invaded Italy

The B.B.C. made some interesting statements this morning on the food supplies for the Italian population in invaded territory and on the real positions of the Bonomi Government.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

In the last few days almost all the Ministers and Ministry officials returned to Rome from Salerno, taking possession of their various offices. The "Times" correspondent asserts that the Cabinet will meet for the first time tomorrow, Saturday, and that important questions will be discussed, the food question and the constituting of public wheat reserves being naturally to the fore. The correspondent goes on to say that the Allies have warned the Italians that after this year's crop they will have to provide for their own future needs. It is therefore necessary that foodstuffs and especially wheat should be stored in order to ensure supplies for the whole peninsula. The correspondent concludes: "This is the first and major problem which will have to be faced by the Bonomi Government."

Agreement signed

An agreement was signed in Nanking between the Italian and Chinese authorities for the handing over of the Italian concession of Tien Tsin.

Birthday of Pavelic

The Croatian people celebrated today the forty-fifth birthday of Ante Pavelic. The papers recall the fact that in 1929 he founded the Ustachi Party from which modern Croatia sprung, now fighting side by side with Germany and other European countries against the common enemy. The papers also recall his activity in 1941 for the liberation of his country fra the British menace. The Fuehrer sent a cordial telegram to Pavelic with his best wishes for his birthday.

Death of General Roosevelt

According to Washington reports, General W. Roosevelt, nephew of the former President of the U.S.A. and commanding the Fourth Expeditionary Corps in France, has died on the western front, as a result of heart-failure during a German bombardment.

Mrs..... Arrives in U.S.A.

It is reported from U.S.A. that Mrs....has just arrived in Washington in order to meet the Chinese Minister for Finance who is taking part in the international monetary conference.

American bomber compelled to land

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

The correspondent goes on to say that the Allies have warned the Italians that after this year's crop they will have to provide for their own future needs. It is therefore necessary that foodstuffs and especially wheat should be stored in order to ensure supplies for the whole peninsula. The correspondent concludes: "This is the first and major problem which will have to be faced by the Bonomi Government."

Agreement signed

An agreement was signed in Nanking between the Italian and Chinese authorities for the handing over of the Italian concession of Tien Tsin.

Birthday of Pavelic

The Croatian people celebrated today the forty-fifth birthday of Ante Pavelic. The papers recall the fact that in 1929 he founded the Ustachi Party from which modern Croatia sprung, now fighting side by side with Germany and other European countries against the common enemy. The papers also recall his activity in 1941 for the liberation of his country fra the British menace. The Fuehrer sent a cordial telegram to Pavelic with his best wishes for his birthday.

Death of General Roosevelt

According to Washington reports, General W. Roosevelt, nephew of the former President of the U.S.A. and commanding the Fourth Expeditionary Corps in France, has died on the western front, as a result of heart-failure during a German bombardment.

Mrs..... Arrives in U.S.A.

It is reported from U.S.A. that Mrs....has just arrived in Washington in order to meet the Chinese Minister for Finance who is taking part in the international monetary conference.

American bomber compelled to land

An American bomber was compelled to land in ....The crew was interned.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Letter by Prof. Caronia

An American news agency published a letter by Prof. Caronia, recently appointed Rector of the Rome University, to the Allied Command in the Capital. Among other things it says: "..... generosity of the Allied forces..... collaboration with the Anglo-American authorities for ensuring the continuation of studies in the Eternal City..... and thus gain the confidence of the Allied authorities. He declared during an interview that the activity of Roman students against Fascism has been carried on for many years, adding that the students were organised with all the means at the disposal of the cultured classes that had been excluded from the University. This underground activity came to an end on June 4 when, finally, the Allied troops entered Rome." These words were written and spoken by Prof. Giuseppe Caronia, who in 1925 was accused of involuntary homicide for having experimented some injections on his patients in his nursing-home, thereby causing their death. Moreover he was accused of embezzlement for irregularities in the administration of his nursing home. He as condemned and then set free with the amnisty granted by the Fascist Régime and with the personal support of... In a letter to the Duce he stated that "your act of justice makes me forget all my past trials. It is with a heart full of gratitude for the man who provides for everything... the greatness of the country..... which only Your Excellency....." Thus wrote seventeen years ago the present Rector of the Rome University, the same man who at that time threw himself at Mussolini's feet to implore him and to thank him. The same Prof. Caronia now throws himself in the arms of those thieves who are devastating Italy.

Attention!

Captain Turchix,..... Lieutenant Romersa and Lieutenant Travetta must immediately go up to Verona to communicate with Captain Spirito.(?)

The following Italian prisoners of war send their greetings to their families and say that they are well:
Russia: Enzo Conti, Olivio Felmi, Ivo Oneco,.Remo Selvaggi, Amedeo Pecoraro, Stefano Pace, Giovanni Natoli, Vasco Margaretti, Michele Porto, Francesco Maffei, Biagio Misseri, Bruno Prasca, Emilio Pescichelli, Vittorio Specoe.
North Africa: Salvatore Vecchi, Armando Panizza, Pasquale Vesti, Folcor Matroffeu, Marcello Porto, Mario Mazzilli, Angelo Colombo, Arturo Propoensi, Francesco Balsami, Giuseppe Lonardi.
U.S.A.: Francesco Viviani, Salvatore Poretti.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1400 -480M-JULY 14

The following items were repeated:
Kesselring's appeal to the Italian people, Western Front, Eastern Front, Southern Front, Air Front, The Arrests in Rome, The British Press and the V-1, The Death of General Roosevelt, and The Croat People Celebrate Pavelic's Birthday.

U.S.Losses

War Under-Secretary Stimson has stated that since the beginning of the war the U.S.have had 235,411 dead.

British Authorities and the New German Weapon

Home Office Minister, Morrison, stated this morning in the House of Commons that British Authorities are trying to adopt measures so as to face the attacks launched by the new secret German weapon against Great Britain.

Japanese Communiqué

According to a Japanese communiqué, a Japanese air formation has attacked Lievin airfield, destroying 54 planes of all types and damaging 35 more. The airfield installations have also been damaged and the Japanese planes have returned to their bases without losses.

Arrest in Rome

In Rome, Allied and Italian police are continuing to arrest well known persons. After the arrest of General Soleti and Cesrare Rossi news has come that also Prince Ruspoli, Prince San Faustino, General Bodrero, many senators and ex-national councillors have also been arrested. Concerning Prince Ruspoli it is pointed out that the family of this Roman noble has sacrificed some of its members for Italy and that during the actual war it gave some admirable examples of heroism.

The Allies, after having again honored the scions of corrupt aristocratic families, such as the Doria Pamphili, have begun their terrorist work against other Italian noble families, particularly against the Ruspoli, who have given their lives for Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

U.S.Losses

War Under-Secretary Stimson has stated that since the beginning of the war the U.S.have had 235,411 dead.

British Authorities and the New German Weapon

Home Office Minister, Morrison, stated this morning in the House of Commons that British Authorities are trying to adopt measures so as to face the attacks launched by the new secret German weapon against Great Britain.

Japanese Communiqué

According to a Japanese communiqué, a Japanese air formation has attacked Lievin airfield, destroying 54 planes of all types and damaging 35 more. The airfield installations have also been damaged and the Japanese planes have returned to their bases without losses.

Arrest in Rome

In Rome, Allied and Italian police are continuing to arrest well known persons. After the arrest of General Soleti and Cesrare Rossi news has come that also Prince Ruspoli, Prince San Faustino, General Bodrero, many senators and ex-national councillors have also been arrested. Concerning Prince Ruspoli it is pointed out that the family of this Roman noble has sacrificed some of its members for Italy and that during the actual war it gave some admirable examples of heroism.

The Allies, after having again honored the scions of corrupt aristocratic families, such as the Doria Pamphili, have begun their terrorist work against other Italian noble families, particularly against the Ruspoli, who have given their lives for Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Gandhi and India

Gandhi has stated that, while in prison, he has thought out a scheme for the settlement of India's problems, which might be accepted by both princes and people. The realization of this program is rendered impossible, according to Gandhi, by the hostility of the British Government which is always doing its utmost to dominate the Indians. Only by putting one against the other can the British Government dominate India.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -460 Metres-1400-July 14

Names of Italian prisoners who send their affectionate greetings to their relatives:

From Russia: Nereo Biagetti, Zanni Pietro, Renzo Costanzo, Nicola De Paoli, Nicola Tolfini, Pescara Alberto, Ugo Zappali, Benedetto Cottini, Emilio Evandri, Egeo Leandri, Lanini Fausto, Dori Capocci, Lefeo Tinterri, Dorino Marino, Gaspare Giorgi, Remo Malvincenzo, Fulci Corsini.

From Great Britain: Orenzo Signorelli, Comili Ferrano, Antonio Ferrari, Giacomo Dorimbelli, Virgilio Pontini.

From Spain: Salvatore Pazzalli, Gero Tommasi.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-480 Meters-1700-July 14

(Broadcast disturbed and weak)

Repetition of Kesselring's Message

Bulletin of German Supreme Command

Resumé of Main News Already Broadcast

Fascists Arrested

General Bodrero and Prince Ruspoli have been arrested in Rome. It is of note that General Bodrero .... .

German Weapon

As a result of the incessant pounding of the new German

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

program is rendered impossible, according to Gandhi, by the hostility of the British Government which is always doing its utmost to dominate the Indians. Only by putting one against the other can the British Government dominate India.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -480 Metres-1400-July 1

Names of Italian prisoners who send their affectionate greetings to their relatives:

From Russia: Ferco Biagetti, Zanni Pietro, Renzo Costanzo, Nicola De Paoli, Nicola Tolfini, Pescara Alberto, Ugo Zappali, Benedetto Cottini, Emilio Evandri, Egeo Leandri, Lamini Fausto, Doni Capocci, Lefeo Dinterni, Dorino Marino, Gaspare Giorgi, Remo Malvincenzo, Fulci Corsini.

From Great Britain: Orenzo Signorelli, Comili Ferrano, Antonio Ferrari, Giacomo Dorimbelli, Virgilio Pontini.

From Spain: Salvatore Pazzalli, Gero Tommasi.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-480 Meters-1700-July 14

(Broadcast disturbed and weak)

Repetition of Kesselring's Message

Bulletin of German Supreme Command

Resumé of Main News Already Broadcast

Fascists Arrested

General Bodrero and Prince Ruspoli have been arrested in Rome. It is of note that General Bodrero .... .

German Weapon

As a result of the incessant pounding of the new German weapon, an increased number of workers have been concentrated in London to clear away the débris.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Review of Facts and Opinions Impossible to transcribe - only the last sentence was obtainable: "Wherever the Anglo-American soldiers have come the banner of liberty has been accompanied by the tragic fanfare of bombs and machine-guns".

Review of Foreign Press

A correspondent of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," in an article on the fall of Cherbourg, writes: "The soldiers who fought in this strategic point of the Atlantic Wall fulfilled their mission in full. Their resistance cost the enemy the loss of considerable time and allowed the German High Command to complete troop displacement in other operational sectors."

United States Concerned over South America

Newspapers in the United States show a decided concern over the increasingly independent positions assured by various South American countries.

Attention! : Lieutenant Bravetti must report immediately to Captain... in Verona.

Messages

The following Italians in Germany greet their families with their assurances of good health: Vincenzo Bevilacaua - Andrea Cataldo - Domenico Bianco - Angelo di Pietro - Tito Pavan - Ottavio Libesi - Antonio Pelligrino - Vittorio Guidi - Carlo Trentalire.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 K. 19.30

Address to Catholics

(Unobtainable because of weak reception. From the few words obtainable the feature seemed to be a re-evocation of the martyrdom of Jesus Christ).

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 491 M. 2000 July 14

(Two-thirds of broadcast unobtainable)

Western Front

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

A correspondent of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," in an article on the fall of Cherbourg, writes: "The soldiers who fought in this strategic point of the Atlantic Wall fulfilled their mission in full. Their resistance cost the enemy the loss of considerable time and allowed the German High Command to complete troop displacement in other operational sectors."

United States Concerned over South America

Newspapers in the United States show a decided concern over the increasingly independent positions assumed by various South American countries.

Attention! : Lieutenant Bravetti must report immediately to Captain... in Verona.

Messages

The following Italians in Germany greet their families with their assurances of good health: Vincenzo Bevilacaua - Andrea Cataldo - Domenico Bianco - Angelo di Pietro - Tito Pavan - Ottavio Libesi - Antonio Pelligrino - Vittorio Guidi - Carlo Trentalire.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 M. 19.30

Address to Catholics

(Unobtainable because of weak reception. From the few words obtainable the feature seemed to be a re-evocation of the martyrdom of Jesus Christ).

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 491 M. 2000 July 14

(Two-thirds of broadcast unobtainable)

Western Front

..... more than three thousand tanks; six cruisers, twenty-one destroyers, one frigate and ten motor torpedo boats sunk. This figure is a clear indication of the battle of exhaustion into which the German command has transformed the enemy offensive.

3853

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

At the present time, between Caen and Bayeux alone, the Allies have four army corps and twenty divisions, amongst which are several armored divisions and three thousand tanks. In spite of this imposing line up of forces the Anglo-Americans have not succeeded in advancing towards the south and even less in synchronizing their actions on various fronts. The German defences meanwhile have not only been re-inforced but also, by means of effective counter-attacks, they have succeeded in capturing numerous positions from the Allies. In this fashion, during the last twenty-four hours, Colombelle and St. Honorine fell to the Germans.

In the Caen region the Americans, after a strong artillery preparation, continued their attacks. At some points, where the enemy was able to engage the German covering troops, the enemy attack points were circumscribed or in part checked. Fighting is now going on in the vicinity of... and south of... An enemy infiltration south of this latter locality was immediately eliminated.

Information from enemy sources indicates that projectiles of the new German secret weapon have fallen on the Anglo-American bridge-head. These reports have also been received in Berlin, but as yet there is no official German confirmation.

The Luftwaffe supported the ground operations and very effectively bombed the enemy rear lines. In air battles with enemy formations the German planes shot down nine British aircraft.

Two British motor torpedo boats were sunk early this morning off the coast of Holland.

Southern Front

In Italy bitter fighting is in progress in the region of... The Germans have repulsed up till now all enemy attacks. Enemy infiltrations were surrounded and eliminated.

Eastern Front

Bitter fighting continues. During the last twenty four hours the German troops have improved their positions. Many Soviet attacks have been defeated...

Air Front

An American air formation this morning flew over the region of the Danube and made a terror attack on the Budapest area. Hungarian fighters promptly intervened, shooting down many four-motored planes. The enemy losses are being checked...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

numerous positions from the Allies. In this fashion, during the last twenty-four hours, Colombelle and St. Honorine fell to the Germans.

In the Caen region the Americans, after a strong artillery preparation, continued their attacks. At some points, where the enemy was able to engage the German covering troops, the enemy attack points were circumscribed or in part checked. Fighting is now going on in the vicinity of... and south of... An enemy infiltration south of this latter locality was immediately eliminated.

Information from enemy sources indicates that projectiles of the new German secret weapon have fallen on the Anglo-American bridge-head. These reports have also been received in Berlin, but as yet there is no official German confirmation.

The Luftwaffe supported the ground operations and very effectively bombed the enemy rear lines. In air battles with enemy formations the German planes shot down nine British aircraft.

Two British motor torpedo boats were sunk early this morning off the coast of Holland.

Southern Front

In Italy bitter fighting is in progress in the region of... The Germans have repulsed up till now all enemy attacks. Enemy infiltrations were surrounded and eliminated.

Eastern Front

Bitter fighting continues. During the last twenty four hours the German troops have improved their positions. Many Soviet attacks have been defeated...

Air Front

An American air formation this morning flew over the region of the Danube and made a terror attack on the Budapest area. Hungarian fighters promptly intervened, shooting down many four-motored planes. The enemy losses are being checked.

Fascist Army Inspection

In a locality of northern Italy the commander of the Republican National Guard, Renato Ricci, inspected the specialists school... We will now read a document from our compromising archives, entitled, "The Party Card of Pietro Baratono".

Amongst the collaborators of the Badoglio cabinet there was also the ex-prefect of the realm, Pietro Baratono, who during the infamous period of the forty-five days filled the post of under-secretary to the president of the council.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

On September 5, Year XVII, that is to say in I939, Pietro Baratono sent the Duce the following telegram:

"Duce! Pardon me if in this delicate moment in the life of the country (which still demands your illustrious attention) I dare to trouble you. Last August I left Turin after having for the first time in my career had strong disagreements with the local commissioners. It was your benevolent will to nominate me Councillor of State. My experiences in Turin took an unhappy turn: in May I was informed by the Council of State office that my registration card in the National Fascist Party had been returned to me without being renewed for Year XVII: I wrote to the Turin Federale and then subsequently to the Secretary of the Party asking to be received and to have at least some statement as to the reason for the grave action against me.

"Not until July was I able to reach the Federale. In the name of His Excellency the Secretary of the Party they reported to me verbally that no disciplinary measure was held against me inasmuch as nothing concrete could be charged to my record, but that His Excellency was under the impression that in Turin I had been lacking in loyalty. I asked the Secretary of the Party for an audience so that I might learn what circumstances might have given him such an impression of me and so that I might defend myself. On July 26 I was called to the Vidoni Palace and received by the Vice Secretary who was unaware of any of the foregoing details of the matter and with whom I was limited to renewing my request. Since then I have learned nothing.

"I joined the party in I923? Of my faith and dedication to the régime and of my loyalty I believe that I have given undeniable proof during the course of my short career. Five commissioners with whom I collaborated in full and fraternal accord can give testimony.

"Duce, I request your benevolent intervention to the end that they not continue with measures which have so profoundly shaken me and which I do not believe, in all conscience, to have merited.

"I thank you, Duce, and I ask that you accept the expression of my profound devotion."

Signed: Pietro Baratono

We have just read a document from our dossiers relative to the party card of Baratono. Tomorrow we will read a second document:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

"Duce! Pardon me if in this delicate moment in the life of the country (which still demands your illustrious attention) I dare to trouble you. Last August I left Turin after having for the first time in my career had strong disagreements with the local commissioners. It was your benevolent will to nominate me Councillor of State. My experiences in Turin took an unhappy turn: in May I was informed by the Council of State office that my registration card in the National Fascist Party had been returned to me without being renewed for Year XVII: I wrote to the Turin Federale and then subsequently to the Secretary of the Party asking to be received and to have at least some statement as to the reason for the grave action against me.

"Not until July was I able to reach the Federale. In the name of His Excellency the Secretary of the Party they reported to me verbally that no disciplinary measure was held against me inasmuch as nothing concrete could be charged to my record, but that His Excellency was under the impression that in Turin I had been lacking in loyalty. I asked the Secretary of the Party for an audience so that I might learn what circumstances might have given him such an impression of me and so that I might defend myself. On July 26 I was called to the Vidoni Palace and received by the Vice Secretary who was unaware of any of the foregoing details of the matter and with whom I was limited to renewing my request. Since then I have learned nothing.

"I joined the party in 1923? Of my faith and dedication to the régime and of my loyalty I believe that I have given undeniable proof during the course of my short career. Five commissioners with whom I collaborated in full and fraternal accord can give testimony.

"Duce, I request your benevolent intervention to the end that they not continue with measures which have so profoundly shaken me and which I do not believe, in all conscience, to have merited.

"I thank you, Duce, and I ask that you accept the expression of my profound devotion."

Signed: Pietro Baratono

We have just read a document from our dossiers relative to the party card of Baratono. Tomorrow we will read a second document: "Regina's Letter."

Messages

The following military personnel located in Germany greet their

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

families and assure them of being in good health:
Antonio Angelisi - Filippo Delli Quadri - Alfonso Dimbri - Pasquale di Paolo - Dario di Pietro - Vincenzo Fiorilla - Luciano Trattura - Vincenzo Fricano - Guglielmo Merci - Paolo Latona - Raffaello Pariglia - Pasquale Massa - Angelo Paravassa - Pertilio Pistoia - Giuseppe Pellaro - Angelo Quadrini - Concetto Ragusa.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 24M - 20.30 - JULY 14

This is the voice of Liberated Rome. ~~This broadcast takes place~~ every night at 20,30, on ~~wavelengths~~ of 230.2, 245.5 and 378.6

Western Front

The ~~Anglo-Americans~~ tried to continue their advance toward St.Lô. Two motor torpedo boats were set on fire off the coast of Holland. A British vedette was sunk.

Italy

The fighting continues on both sides of the Tiber. The German divisions have retired to new positions.

Russia

The city of Vilna has been evacuated by the Germans. On other sectors the Soviet attacks were repulsed. Twenty-nine Russian planes were shot down.

De Gaulle - Roosevelt

De Gaulle returned to Algiers last night. The Committee of National Liberation will question him on his conversations with Roosevelt and will demand detailed information as to the reasons for his returning without having achieved the purpose of his trip - that of complete recognition of the National Committee of Liberation.

Commentary

Is war humane or inhuman? This is a question which everyone asks. A well-thinking person might reply that war is more or less

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Raffaello Parigini - Pasquale Massa - Angelo Paravassa - Petrillo Pistoia - Giuseppe Pellaro - Angelo Quadrini - Concetto Ragusa.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 24M - 20.30 - JULY 14

This is the voice of Liberated Rome. This broadcast takes place every night at 20,30, on wavelengths of 230.2, 245.5 and 378.6

Western Front

The Anglo-Americans tried to continue their advance toward St.Lô. Two motor torpedo boats were set on fire off the coast of Holland. A British vedette was sunk.

Italy

The fighting continues on both sides of the Tiber. The German divisions have retired to new positions.

Russia

The city of Vilna has been evacuated by the Germans. On other sectors the Soviet attacks were repulsed. Twenty-nine Russian planes were shot down.

De Gaulle - Roosevelt

De Gaulle returned to Algiers last night. The Committee of National Liberation will question him on his conversations with Roosevelt and will demand detailed information as to the reasons for his returning without having achieved the purpose of his trip - that of complete recognition of the National Committee of Liberation.

Commentary

Is war humane or inhuman? This is a question which everyone asks. A well-thinking person might reply that war is more or less inhumane. War is the maximun expression of barbarity. War is essentially inhumane when it is a matter of the extermination of people.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

That the Anglo-Americans conduct war in an inhuman manner is obvious. There is nothing but destruction, hate, ruins, and extermination - and now this war could degenerate into a war of the lowest nature, namely a war of reprisals.

We want to speak today to men of good faith, to real men. England, in order to defend her position, to maintain sovereignty of the seas, and above all to dominate our own sea, has loosed a war without parallel and has had recourse to every means. And now they dare speak of peace with justice, of surrender with discretion.

The formula of peace with justice can be achieved only by the Tripartite. A peace of extermination on the other hand is the peace of the Anglo-Saxons. The peace of guaranties for the people is the peace of the Tripartite. The Anglo-Saxons cannot demand such a peace. They do not understand justice; the faithful listeners of Radio London can well testify to this. The Anglo-Saxons alone are responsible for the fury of the war. But an even stronger reprisal awaits them. Hitler has made himself clear. Superiority in number of weapons has brought forth the inventive spirit of the Germans,,has inspired the German people to acts of heroism. For a month now London has been subjected to a tempest of fire. And this is only the beginning of the launching of new inventions. By launching incendiary bombs Germany has done no more than place herself on the level of the Allies. Even our enemies admit this. And the many friends of Radio London will become convinced of this truth. The Tripartite controls the greater part of the world and of Europe. Two hundred million units... (Here the broadcast was disturbed)

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245.5 M. - 21,30 - July 14

We now present the review "From the International Tabarin to the Tower of Babel.":

Have you noticed that we have with us this evening a very beautiful lady?

Ah yes, she is the lady who will sing for us tonight a beautiful song,a song which King Peter is learning and which he will sing under the window of the Royal Palace in London.

(Song is sung in English) (Applause)

How "Splendid"!

How what? Is that perhaps the title of a song?

Yes, once there was a king who was the subject of a song

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

discretion.

The formula of peace with justice can be achieved only by the Tripartite. A peace of extermination on the other hand is the peace of the Anglo-Saxons. The peace of guaranties for the people is the peace of the Tripartite. The Anglo-Saxons cannot demand such a peace. They do not understand justice; the faithful listeners of Radio London can well testify to this. The Anglo-Saxons alone are responsible for the fury of the war. But an even stronger reprisal awaits them. Hitler has made himself clear. Superiority in number of weapons has brought forth the inventive spirit of the Germans,, has inspired the German people to acts of heroism. For a month now London has been subjected to a tempest of fire. And this is only the beginning of the launching of new inventions. By launching incendiary bombs Germany has done no more than place herself on the level of the Allies. Even our enemies admit this. And the many friends of Radio London will become convinced of this truth. The Tripartite controls the greater part of the world and of Europe. Two hundred million units... (Here the broadcast was disturbed)

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245.5 M. - 21.30 - July 14

We now present the review "From the International Tabarin to the Tower of Babel.":

Have you noticed that we have with us this evening a very beautiful lady?

Ah yes, she is the lady who will sing for us tonight a beautiful song, a song which King Peter is learning and which he will sing under the window of the Royal Palace in London.

(Song is sung in English) (Applause)

How "Splendid"!

How what? Is that perhaps the title of a song?

Yes, once there was a king who was the subject of a song.

(Song in English) (Applause)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Now she will sing a song to remind us that man changes but nature never does, that war is being waged all over the world, that the sun always rises and sets and that the grass grows and flowers bloom.

What would you prefer for tonight?

Tonight I would like a Spanish song and I shall dedicate it to the two hundred thousand Spanish Reds who are in the anti-chamber in Algiers.

(Spanish Song) (Applause)

Now we will sing two notes. Notes of protest against the violation of Swiss territory by Anglo-American planes, and, naturally said violations number more than two.

For these are musical notes, for example, a Do and a Re, but not Vittorio Emanuele.

(Applause)

And now we will sing some popular Spanish ballads which allude to the British threat to Spain.

(Applause)

And now our negro sister Sullivan will sing, she of the black eyes, eyes which have nothing on those of our sister Roosevelt. Beautiful black eyes in which Churchill and Roosevelt try to read the secret thought.

The eyes of Molotov perhaps!

Now we will sing "Solitude", dedicated to the Chinese General who is so alone and so far away from everybody.

Now in closing we will play "Romba Colore": the multi-colored civilization which thrusts itself upon our thousand year old civilization.

(Long Applause)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -49I M. 2100 July 14

Here is Item No. 63 of "Republican Correspondence", entitled "Church and State".

No vain affirmation was the formula of the applied laws of the Lateran Pact in which, reviving Article 1 of the ex-Albertine Statute, it was declared that the official religion of the state was Roman Catholic Apostolic. Thus was created an honest agreement between the Church and the State, of which condition it is impossible to ignore the reality. The great enemies of Catholicism - materialistic communism and atheistic masonry (which so many Encyclicals have condemned with harsh words) - were also the enemies of Fascism, and the fight was conducted

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

chamber in Algiers.

(Spanish Song) (Applause)

Now we will sing two notes. Notes of protest against the violation of Swiss territory by Anglo-American planes, and, naturally said violations number more than two.

For these are musical notes, for example, a Do and a Re, but not Vittorio Emanuele.

(Applause)

And now we will sing some popular Spanish ballads which allude to the British threat to Spain.

(Applause)

And now our negro sister Sullivan will sing, she of the black eyes, eyes which have nothing on those of our sister Roosevelt. Beautiful black eyes in which Churchill and Roosevelt try to read the secret thought.

The eyes of Molotov perhaps!

Now we will sing "Solitude", dedicated to the Chinese General who is so alone and so far away from everybody.

Now in closing we will play "Romba Colore": the multi-colored civilization which thrusts itself upon our thousand year old civilization.

(Long Applause)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -49I M. 2100 July 14

Here is Item No. 63 of "Republican Correspondence", entitled "Church and State".

No vain affirmation was the formula of the applied laws of the Lateran Pact in which, reviving Article 1 of the ex-Albertine Statute, it was declared that the official religion of the state was Roman Catholic Apostolic. Thus was created an honest agreement between the Church and the State, of which condition it is impossible to ignore the reality. The great enemies of Catholicism - materialistic communism and atheistic masonry (which so many Encyclicals have condemned with harsh words) - were also the enemies of Fascism, and the fight was conducted with common judgment and spirit.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Moral development and religious education were confided by the Fascist state to the Catholic Church and the Fascists recognized the explicit magistral functions of the Church. Even the problem of... regarding that of Christianity and it was possible to speak of corporatism and it was also possible to renovate the "rerum novarum" as an introductory text to the labor laws.

The concordat régime, together with its juridical guaranties, reconfirmed the recognition of the rights of the Church as a State within the State and then the recognition of a much greater political orientation by which spiritual Fascism linked itself with the Catholic Church.

Of this fraternal collaboration of spirit and action there was witness which extended from the pontifical declarations of 1929 to the stand of the clergy in the anti-communist struggle of 1935. Thus was healed over the discord which for many years disturbed the conscience of the Italian people and which was as harmful to Italy as to the Church.

Today, the attitude adopted by a great part of the Clergy seems to wish to re-open the struggle, though on a different basis. It may be a question of individual phenomena but it has assumed sufficient amplitude and influence to be taken into account, at least as a psychological fact.

What may have been the motives of... ?

First of all the alliance between Church and State, both profoundly human, both interested in the well-being and education of popular masses. Then, also, a sentiment of gratitude towards the Régime's authorities who for twenty years have always recognized the special mission of the Church. Before Catholic Fascism stand today the anti-Roman and anti-religion forces. This alliance may be only temporary. Those who approached Bolchevism feign to forget the struggle against the Clergy, a struggle carried out with the most sanguinary methods. Fascism has always recognised the People's right to defend the aspiration to life and national dignity. Priests cannot forget that underneath the pastoral garment is a citizen's heart. The Church is universal, but not anti-national. Priests, of course, are necessarily tied more strictly to their faith than to their soil. However, for a priest to forget his Fatherland would mean forgetting the essential part of his human personality. At the present moment, the Fatherland... for this reason we

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

laws.

The concordat régime, together with its juridical guaranties, reconfirmed the recognition of the rights of the Church as a State within the State and then the recognition of a much greater political orientation by which spiritual Fascism linked itself with the Catholic Church.

Of this fraternal collaboration of spirit and action there was witness which extended from the pontifical declarations of 1929 to the stand of the clergy in the anti-communist struggle of 1935. Thus was healed over the discord which for many years disturbed the conscience of the Italian people and which was as harmful to Italy as to the Church.

Today, the attitude adopted by a great part of the Clergy seems to wish to re-open the struggle, though on a different basis. It may be a question of individual phnnomena but it has assumed sufficient amplitude and influence to be taken into account, at least as a psychological fact.

What may have been the motives of... ?

First of all the alliance between Church and State, both profoundly human, both interested in the well-being and education of popular masses. Then, also, a sentiment of gratitude towards the Régime's authorities who for twenty years have always recognized the special mission of the Church. Before Catholic Fascism stand today the anti-Roman and anti-religion forces. This alliance may be only temporary. Those who approached Bolchevism feign to forget the struggle against the Clergy, a struggle carried out with the most sanguinary methods. Fascism has always recognised the People's right to defend the aspiration to life and national dignity. Priests cannot forget that underneath the pastoral garment is a citizen's heart. The Church is universal, but not anti-national. Priests, of course, are necessarily tied more strictly to their faith than to their soil. However, for a priest to forget his Fatherland would mean forgetting the essential part of his human personality. At the present moment, the Fatherland... For this reason we remain faithful to this Fatherland which is defending its existence. For this reason, for the defence of these principles,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the Clergy should be on our side, because these principles are those for which we are fighting against all its secular and most indomitable enemies; because we are the only ones who represent the Roman and Catholic tradition of Italy and are trying to save its future. This, the Clergy should not forget.

The words of political organs, while having nothing to do with those of ... cannot wound our hearts as believing Italians, as did the words pronounced by the Holy Father to a few Canadian officers and 4,000 Allied soldiers. These words should not have been uttered by the Pastor of the People and have a definite value. One might object that the attitude of the Prince of the Church is one thing, while the duty of priests and worshippers is a completely different matter, and that the Pope's is only a political attitude, due to a specific diplomacy which is influenced by preconceptions and perhaps by temporalistic nostalgia. We believe however, that when a flock is not led by its shepherd towards the sheepfold, it gets lost and is an easy prey for wolves.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245.5 Meters -22,30 - July 14

In the speech by the Communist Togliatti there is a reference to the desire to fight for liberty. Neither the press nor the Fascist radio has given due prominence to this important allusion. Then he elaborates on the will to fight for liberty. But it seems that this desire is dead in all elements of anti-Fascism, if it was ever born. It never would have existed except in the rhetorical form of their villainy. It was easy to advise not to fight with the Germans but against them, as long as there was no one to insist on it. But now it is a question of fighting beside the Anglo-Saxon mercenaries, and in order not to fight, the shameful Italian middle-classes rushed to enlist in the Palatine Guards, in the PAI, in the Metropolitan police and in the Public Security organisation Those who were not able to find a place, went to the country and later came back to the city, haughty and stupid, to fall into the arms of their shameless sisters, when the town was abandoned to the enemy. By now, thought those cowards, we have nothing more to fear. Then, out pops the ardent Togliatti, who wants to fight for freedom.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

and as the cowards and traitors of yesterday will always be cowards and traitors, they do not want to listen . Then Togliatti speaks, and after him, speak that good fellow Bonomi and Marshal Badoglio, with all the "Generalia." He who will not enlist, will be shot. Good for Togliatti! There is nothing to say! Good for Togliatti. This praise is given by an independent and unsold heart. Good for Togliatti, who avenges Italy by calling down vengeance on the traitors and cowards: these will be punished for not having wanted and not wanting to fight for freedom. Yes, Togliatti, shoot, massacre the traitors, or send them to the battle-front. In this way, you will furnish cannon fodder to your masters and to the Imperialistic plutocrats of the Kremlin and London. In this way, you will liberate Italy from the scum of the earth.

Polish Ministers Meet

Polish policy towards Russia is till rather muddled. With the aim of coming to a decision, the Polish council of Ministers held a new extraordinary meeting.

Arab Soldier Condemned in Jerusalem.

The Military court of justice of Jerusalem condemned an Arab soldier who had stolen a rifle, which he then gave to a Nationalist.

Half a Million Allied Soldiers Between Caen and Bayeux

According to information from German sources, about half a million Allied soldiers are massed in the sector between Caen and Bayeux. There were also three thousand tanks, one thousand five hundred of which have already been destroyed.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - KC.1500 - 2300 - Jul

(Broadcast only partly comprehensible)

Italian Front

Today again the fighting continued along the Tyrrhenian

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

for not having wanted and now wanting to fight for freedom. Yes, Togliatti, shoot, massacre the traitors, or send them to the battle-front. In this way, you will furnish cannon fodder to your masters and to the Imperialistic plutocrats of the Kremlin and London. In this way, you will liberate Italy from the scum of the earth.

Polish Ministers Meet

Polish policy towards Russia is till rather muddled. With the aim of coming to a decision, the Polish council of Ministers held a new extraordinary meeting.

Arab Soldier Condemned in Jerusalem.

The Military court of justice of Jerusalem condemned an Arab soldier who had stolen a rifle, which he then gave to a Nationalist.

Half a Million Allied Soldiers Between Caen and Bayeux

According to information from German sources, about half a million Allied soldiers are massed in the sector between Caen and Bayeux. There were also three thousand tanks, one thousand five hundred of which have already been destroyed.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - KC.1500 - 2300 - Jul

(Broadcast only partly comprehensible)

Italian Front

Today again the fighting continued along the Tyrrhenian coast and south of Arezzo. The enemy launched new formations into battle but was unsuccessful because of the German resistance....

3849

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 799021

News from Invaded Territory

The food situation in Rome and in all of southern Italy is and remains desperate. Corruption is constantly on the increase. The black market perneates everything. To this is added the vast increase in prices. Pasta for example has increased in price to a sensational degree. Today it costs 240 lire a kilo and it is difficult eve. at this wild price to find any.

Denial of Trouble in Hungary

The Wilhelmstrasse denies the news from Jewish sources that there is internal conflict in Hungary. Apropos the craze for baptism the Hungarian courts have confirmed that only those can be baptized who have had spiritual preparation and who have undergone adequate examination.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23.30 - July 14

New German Weapon

The Allied troops on the invasion front have become the target of the new German flying bombs. British public opinion is concerned as to what destructive effects the new weapon may have on the battle-fields. It seems that we are on the eve of employment of still another new weapon by the Germans.

Trouble in Jerusalem

This morning ten men armed to the teeth entered the building occupied by the judiciary police of Jerusalem and deposited a d-zen time bombs; they then made their getaway.

The i dividuals were not caught by the English and Palestinian guards. They were thought to be nationalist Arabs. There were numerous dead and wounded amongst the police force.

Sweden's Exports to Germany

During the first half of this year Sweden exported to Germany three million tons of iron ore.

Messages for our Brothers in Rome

The lock is broken - The chickens are hanging from the racks. - Via Agostino de Protis is clear - Under the pavement of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

that there is internal conflict in Hungary. Apropos the craze for baptism the Hungarian courts have confirmed that only those can be baptized who have had spiritual preparation and who have undergone adequate examination.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23.30 - July 14

New German Weapon

The Allied troops on the invasion front have become the target of the new German flying bombs. British public opinion is concerned as to what destructive effects the new weapon may have on the battle-fields. It seems that we are on the eve of employment of still another new weapon by the Germans.

Trouble in Jerusalem

This morning ten men armed to the teeth entered the building occupied by the judiciary police of Jerusalem and deposited a dozen time bombs; they then made their getaway.

The individuals were not caught by the English and Palestinian guards. They were thought to be nationalist Arabs. There were numerous dead and wounded amongst the police force.

Sweden's Exports to Germany

During the first half of this year Sweden exported to Germany three million tons of iron ore.

Messages for our Brothers in Rome

The lock is broken - The chickens are hanging from the racks. - Via Agostino de Pretis is clear - Under the pavement of the Via del Tritone deposit the precious stones - We learn through error - Between the gate of the last time and the gate of yesterday Porta maggiore is preferable - Who thinks well - He who looks will find - The dof which disappeared from Viale Mazzini, may he be advised - The bullfinch is in the drawer - Choose and walk - the antiquary is playing checkers but will be stale-mated - May Eve betray and lie - Jump over the ditch and spit out the bone - Attention! The grasshoppers are on the way!

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

(La serratura è rotta. Ai ganci si attaccano i polli = Via Agostino De Pretis è chiara * Sotto le mattonelle di Via del Tritone depositate le gomme = Sbagliando si impara = Fra la porta dell'altra volta e quella di ieri è preferibile Porta-Maggiore. = Chi pensa bene = Chi cerca trova = Il cane disperato di Viale Mazzini sia fatto avvertire. = Nel cassetto c'è il fringuello = Scegli e cammina = L'antiquario gioca alla dama ma avrà scacco matto = Eva tradisca e mentisca = Salta il fosso e sputa l'osso.

Attenzione, le cavallette stanno per arrivare.
Attenzione, le cavallette stanno per arrivare)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

la porta dell'altra volta e quella di [illegible]
Maggiore. = Chi pensa bene = Chi cerca trova = Il cane disperato
di Viale Mazzini sia fatto avvertire. = Nel cassetto c'è il
fringuello = Scegli e cammina = L'antiquario gioca alla dama
ma avrà scacco matto = Eva tradisca e mentisca = Salta il fosso
e sputa l'osso.

Attenzione, le cavallette stanno per arrivare.
Attenzione, le cavallette stanno per arrivare)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

GERMAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BERLIN GERMAN TO OVER SEAS, 1118 21:30 July 11th

"Before the Gate" Lecture by Lt. Gen. Dittmar

Ladies and gentlemen, in our previous lectures, we have for good reasons occupied ourselves almost exclusively with the fighting in Normandy. Also to-day, we are firmly convinced that here is the focal point of the whole present situation, and that the decision which the British and Americans seek there, and which we on our part do not shirk, may have the strongest immediate influence upon the development of fighting on all fronts. Both military and psychological reasons seem to justify the belief that the foundations on which these expectations are based give them a high percentage of probability.

Meanwhile, something has happened which since the beginning of the invasion has had to be taken into account: The Soviets have started an offensive of the largest dimensions. This offensive may just as well be considered an alleviation measure for the British-American Invasion Front in the west according to the Teheran stipulations, or it may be interpreted as a Soviet attempt to gather as much corn as possible into its own barns and to create accomplished facts, with which they may confront their own allies.

We have fully and unflinchingly to face the necessity of fighting defensive battles of large dimension on three fronts, for also the Italian front is by no means unimportant, but on the contrary, of the highest significance for the development of the situation in the whole Mediterranean area. And each of these battles must be fought in its proper war theatre against a considerable superiority in manpower and material. There is no doubt that this moment puts all of us, combatants and non-combatants, to the highest possible test, as we are faced with ultimate decisions of a far more direct character, no longer mitigated by the remoteness of war events.

These remarks refer, in the first place, to the combats in the central sector of the Eastern Front. The names of localities cited these days in the reports of the High Command to illustrate the fighting operations, above all such names as are familiar to the German people at large from the first World War, have in an unmistakable way revealed the seriousness of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Ladies and gentlemen, in our previous lectures, we have for good reasons occupied ourselves almost exclusively with the fighting in Normandy. Also to-day, we are firmly convinced that here is the focal point of the whole present situation, and that the decision which the British and Americans seek there, and which we on our part do not shirk, may have the strongest immediate influence upon the development of fighting on all fronts. Both military and psychological reasons seem to justify the belief that the foundations on which these expectations are based give them a high percentage of probability.

Meanwhile, something has happened which since the beginning of the invasion has had to be taken into account: The Soviets have started an offensive of the largest dimensions. This offensive may just as well be considered an alleviation measure for the British-American Invasion Front in the west according to the Teheran stipulations, or it may be interpreted as a Soviet attempt to gather as much corn as possible into its own barns and to create accomplished facts, with which they may confront their own allies.

We have fully and unflinchingly to face the necessity of fighting defensive battles of large dimension on three fronts, for also the Italian front is by no means unimportant, but on the contrary, of the highest significance for the development of the situation in the whole Mediterranean area. And each of these battles must be fought in its proper war theatre against a considerable superiority in manpower and material. There is no doubt that this moment puts all of us, combatants and non-combatants, to the highest possible test, as we are faced with ultimate decisions of a far more direct character, no longer mitigated by the remoteness of war events.

These remarks refer, in the first place, to the combats in the central sector of the Eastern front. The names of localities cited these days in the reports of the High Command to illustrate the fighting operations, above all such names as are familiar to the German people at large from the first World War, have in an unmistakable way revealed the seriousness of the situation in the East: Baranovichi, Molodeczno, Lida and Vilna, they all are no longer situated in the unmeasurable expenses of the East, but are locally and logistically near enough to make us feel the menace which the onslaught of the Soviet assault armies doubtless conveys.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The question of how all this came about can for obvious reasons be only superficially touched today.

We may, however, safely say right now, that the Soviet High Command has, once more, as in numerous previous instances, made such a use of its abundance of manpower and war materials as to confront us with serious problems.

We find ourselves again under that compulsion of circumstances that always prevail wherever an adversary, far superior in strength, sees the possibility of forming various focal points and entertaining justified hopes of encountering, somewhere, inadequately equipped front sectors, as the limited operative reserves of the defender cannot be made available for action in every possible emergency without running the risk of scattering them.

Thus the Soviets happened to hit upon a spot which, in the first days of the offensive, was not furnished with effective means of defense. This was a thing which, considering the situation on the whole, could not have been foreseen, all the less so as it was just the central sector of the Eastern Front which during all the vicissitudes of the past hard winter had stood firm as a rock. The successful defensive battles on the lower Beresina, on the highway near Vitebsk, had clearly proved both the power of resistance of the divisions operating in this zone and the efficiency of the defence system chosen which was moreover based upon comparatively well developed positions.

All these facts seem to justify the decision taken to weaken the central front in favor of other more endangered parts of the front and, above all to create at its expense an asset, the lack of which the Eastern Front had often bitterly felt, that is operative reserves.

Without running the risk of drawing premature conclusions, it may safely be inferred from these events that the Soviets utilised the insufficient depth of the German forces in the central sector of the Eastern Front, stretching far eastwards, in a manner that excellently served their interests. To a particularly high extent, they obviously profited by an uncommonly intense massing of their air forces and tank formations, as the offensive weapons by which a surprising concentration of forces at decisive places could be most quickly effected. Through the gaps created by hard combats, fought with alternate luck still more armored and motorized formations penetrated deeply, regardless of still resisting positions. In these operations, the considerable disparity of forces, particularly in so far as greater mobil-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

We find ourselves again under that compulsion of circumstances that always prevail wherever an adversary, far superior in strength, sees the possibility of forming various focal points and entertaining justified hopes of encountering, somewhere, inadequately equipped front sectors, as the limited operative reserves of the defender cannot be made available for action in every possible emergency without running the risk of scattering them.

Thus the Soviets happened to hit upon a spot which, in the first days of the offensive, was not furnished with effective means of defense. This was a thing which, considering the situation on the whole, could not have been foreseen, all the less so as it was just the central sector of the Eastern Front which during all the vicissitudes of the past hard winter had stood firm as a rock. The successful defensive battles on the lower Beresina, on the highway near Vitebsk, had clearly proved both the power of resistance of the divisions operating in this zone and the efficiency of the defence system chosen which was moreover based upon comparatively well developed positions.

All these facts seem to justify the decision taken to weaken the central front in favor of other more endangered parts of the front and, above all to create at its expense an asset, the lack of which the Eastern Front had often bitterly felt, that is operative reserves.

Without running the risk of drawing premature conclusions, it may safely be inferred from these events that the Soviets utilised the insufficient depth of the German forces in the central sector of the Eastern Front, stretching far eastwards, in a manner that excellently served their interests. To a particularly high extent, they obviously profited by an uncommonly intense massing of their air forces and tank formations, as the offensive weapons by which a surprising concentration of forces at decisive places could be most quickly effected. Through the gaps created by hard combats, fought with alternate luck still more armored and motorized formations penetrated deeply, regardless of still resisting positions. In these operations, the considerable disparity of forces, particularly in so far as greater mobile units are concerned, offered them remarkably great advantages, utilized by them to the utmost.

There is no doubt the Soviet Command shows in its operations great ability in the adoption of certain strategic principals, the tactical use of which was, in the past, more or less as an exclusive German property. These facts and also, the conclusions which are necessarily derived from them, we must take into account with all due decision. But in no case should we be justified in allowing them to plunge as into resignation, inferring, for instance, from the events on the Eastern Front a crisis of defence against possible methods of attack used

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

by a strong adversary. Such a view should be absolutely opposed.

A mere glance at the situation on the bridgehead in Normandy will suffice to show that even the strongest concentration of forces and material on the part of the aggressor has been unable, up to the present, to shake the German defence. In this regard, also, the happenings in the Italian war theatre are highly illustrative, particularly if we consider the peculiarly dilatory character of the struggle in that area, which, in its uninterrupt duration of now fully two months is taxing the moral strength and the tactical skill of the defender to the utmost. Events in both theatres of war prove that under certain necessary conditions, even now, a defender with notably inferior forces has a good chance of success.

These remarks apply no less to our western enemies than to the Soviets. Also, in affronting this latter foe, there can be no doubt as to the superior fighting ability of the German soldier, who for years, as he has done, has been struggling against an enemy far superior in strength and in technical equipment. He has a full right to be convinced of his own value, this deeply founded consciousness of having to serve as a compensation for things which under the circumstances are denied him. There is no doubt that conditions caused by [illegible] Soviet [illegible] must be overcome. The strengthening of the fronts, [illegible] extent, cannot be [illegible] for this purpose, this to free some of our own forces to put a stop to the enemy springboards with which he intends to widen his break-through areas, particularly in a northerly direction, along the Dvina and Niemen towards the Baltic Sea. That this task will require considerable exertion need not be emphasized, in view of the strength of Soviet task forces fighting in the break-through areas. This is so even if we state that this attack will, like all the others, gradually culminate in a slow general slackening of enemy fighting power. All of what we are doing now is to protect Germany. But the last exertion is particularly justified at this critical period. We must not overlook the fact that, apart from all of the violent fighting, our position in the Invasion area is not unfavorable, and has not developed according to our opponents' expectations. There are possibilities of development here in respect to German inventive sprit, as was pointed out by the Fuehrer not long ago, which will have some bearing on coming events. To creat the time to enable us to make and use these, in the widest sense of the term, is the most important, perhaps, the most decisive task of the moment. We will somehow [illegible] better by [illegible] forbidding the use of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

theatres of war prove that under certain necessary conditions, even now, a defender with notably inferior forces has a good chance of success.

These remarks apply no less to our western enemies than to the Soviets. Also, in affronting this latter foe, there can be no doubt as to the superior fighting ability of the German soldier, who for years, as he has done, has been struggling against an enemy far superior in strength and in technical equipment. He has a full right to be convinced of his own value, this deeply founded consciousness of having to serve as a compensation for things which under the circumstances are denied him. There is no doubt that conditions caused by deep Soviet penetrations must be overcome. The struggle inside of the fronts, however, should, if urgent, cannot be [illegible] purpose, that is to free some of our own forces to put against the enemy springboards with which he intends to widen his break-through areas, particularly in a northerly direction, along the Dnepr and Niemond towards the Baltic Sea. That this task will require considerable exertion need not be emphasized, in view of the strength of Soviet task forces fighting in the break-through areas. This is so even if we state that this attack will, like all the others, gradually culminate in a slow general slackening of enemy fighting power. All of what we are doing now is to protect Germany. But the last exertion is particularly justified at this critical period. We must not overlook the fact that, apart from all of the violent fighting, our position in the Invasion area is not unfavorable, and has not developed according to our opponents' expectations. There are possibilities of development here in respect to German inventive sprit, as was pointed out by the Fuehrer not long ago, which will have some bearing on coming events. To creat the time to enable us to make and use those, in the widest sense of the term, is the most important, perhaps, the most decisive task of the moment. We will serve matters better by frankly acknowledging the use of all means at our disposal.

3846

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs. - 09.45 - July 14

Time for Great Offensive

Moscow: The "Pravda" claims that Great Britain and the U.S. might now throw into the battle their main forces. Now, the time is up for them. They evidently still do not know in Moscow that the British American invasion beach-head is the very place in Europe and presumedly in the whole world, where the most troops and material is pressed together into the narrowest area.

- 1 -

This enormous concentration of forces so far has been of no avail for the Allies. And the situation will remain the same even if the invasion procket should continue to be filled up with troops and material.

President Roosevelt Welcomes Newly-Appointed Ambassador of Perù

New York: President Roosevelt when receiving the newly-appointed Ambassador of Perù, Don Pietro Beltram, declared: "We are still facing the most terrible phase of the incomparable fight in which all of us are engaged. And the Allies must expect to undergo great hardships and to suffer enormous losses."

Deputy Prime Minister of England Silent on Flying Bombs

London: When members of the Commons on Thursday asked for further information with regard to the counter-measures to be taken against the flying bombs, the British Deputy Prime Minister Attlee declared that he has nothing to announce for the time being. This may be considered as admission of a complete helplessness with regard to V-1. Attlee furthermore declared that if the members wished the House would meet in a secret session.

Relief Measures for Victims of V-1 Insufficient in England

London: A Reuter's report admits that the relief measures for victims and for damage are just as insufficient as are the direct defensive measures against V-1. The British Minister for Food

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Moscow: The "Pravda" claims that Great Britain and the U.S. might now throw into the battle their main forces. Now, the time is up for them. They evidently still do not know in Moscow that the British American invasion beach-head is the very place in Europe and presumedly in the whole world, where the most troops and material is pressed together into the narrowest area.

This enormous concentration of forces so far has been of no avail for the Allies. And the situation will remain the same even if the invasion pocket should continue to be filled up with troops and material.

President Roosevelt Welcomes Newly-Appointed Ambassador of Perù

New York: President Roosevelt when receiving the newly-appointed Ambassador of Perù, Don Pietro Beltram, declared: "We are still facing the most terrible phase of the incomparable fight in which all of us are engaged. And the Allies must expect to undergo great hardships and to suffer enormous losses."

Deputy Prime Minister of England Silent on Flying Bombs

London: When members of the Commons on Thursday asked for further information with regard to the counter-measures to be taken against the flying bombs, the British Deputy Prime Minister Attlee declared that he has nothing to announce for the time being. This may be considered as admission of a complete helplessness with regard to V-1. Attlee furthermore declared that if the members wished the House would meet in a secret session.

Relief Measures for Victims of V-1 Insufficient in England

London: A Reuter's report admits that the relief measures for victims and for damage are just as insufficient as are the direct defensive measures against V-1. The British Minister for Food announced that extra rations no longer will be given to the bomb-damaged population. The evacuation from London and southern England continues to an increased extent. Those who have fled from London are completely dependent and upon arriving at their self-chosen place of evacuation have to provide for their shelter. This becomes more and more difficult.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, local Soviet thrusts were repulsed. In the area of Kovel, repeated enemy attacks collapsed, with the enemy suffering heavy losses. In the central sector of the Eastern Front, there was a change of the situation on Wednesday insofar as the Soviets as a result of the extremely strong German counter-pressure south-east of Kovel, considered it advisable to discontinue for the time being following up the direction of the assault. However, their attempts at breaking through in the area south-east and south-west of Duenaburg intensified without having succeeded in carrying out their attempted flanking movement.

Finnish Paper on Military Situation

Helsinki: The Finnish paper "Suomi Aura" writes with regard to the military situation: "Germany has proved extremely strong in defence. She controls smoothly the inner lines. However Germany possesses her greatest strength in her fanatical will to fight to which the enemy is unable to oppose anything of equal weight."

Appeal by Sven Hedin Against Bolshevist Danger

Berlin: Sven Hedin issued a proclamation which he warned the Nordic nations against the Bolshevist danger. "Since the brutal might of Bolshevism attempts to break loose over the gallant and heroic Finnish nation", declared Sven Hedin, "the bells over the north are ringing with such strength that the dead should be awakened in their graves. For more than a thousand years Finland has been our comrade-in-arms and now our shield against Bolshevism. The sole power in the world which can save Europe and the countries in the north is Germany."

Air War

Last night, U.S. bombers again carried out a terror attack on Munich. Sites of culture and history, hospitals, and residential sections were hit once more. Bombs were dropped indiscriminately under a cover of clouds. The Headquarters of the U.S. Air Forces in England confirmed that the terror fliers dropped their bombs without any ground visibility. A number of four-engined bombers [illegible] concentrated fire of anti-aircraft guns. Accurate

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

extremely strong German counter-pressure south-east of Kovel, considered it advisable to discontinue for the time being following up the direction of the assault. However, their attempts at breaking through in the area south-east and south-west of Duenaburg intensified without having succeeded in carrying out their attempted flanking movement.

Finnish Paper on Military Situation

Helsinki: The Finnish paper "Suomi Aura" writes with regard to the military situation: "Germany has proved extremely strong in defence. She controls smoothly the inner lines. However Germany possesses her greatest strength in her fanatical will to fight to which the enemy is unable to oppose anything of equal weight."

Appeal by Sven Hedin Against Bolshevist Danger

Berlin: Sven Hedin issued a proclamation which he warned the Nordic nations against the Bolshevist danger. "Since the brutal might of Bolshevism attempts to break loose over the gallant and heroic Finnish nation", declared Sven Hedin, "the bells over the north are ringing with such strength that the dead should be awakened in their graves. For more than a thousand years Finland has been our comrade-in-arms and now our shield against Bolshevism. The sole power in the world which can save Europe and the countries in the north is Germany."

Air War

Last night, U.S. bombers again carried out a terror attack on Munich. Sites of culture and history, hospitals, and residential sections were hit once more. Bombs were dropped indiscriminately under a cover of clouds. The Headquarters of the U.S. Air Forces in England confirmed that the terror fliers dropped their bombs without any ground visibility. A number of four-engined bombers crashed in the concentrated fire of anti-aircraft guns. Accurate results on the number of enemy planes shot down are not yet available. Other enemy planes landed in a damaged condition in Switzerland where five instances of forced landings were reported.

3845

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Goebbels' Article of this Week in "Das Reich"

Berlin: "What They All Wish", is the name of the most recent article by Dr.Goebbels in the German magazine "Das Reich". Dr. Goebbels writes: "It can not be denied that the hopes attached by the whole world to the end of this war are closer to our war aims than to those set by the enemy leaders. Our aims were identical with those which the nations, belligerent and nonbelligerent alike, to-day in this fifth year of the war expect from the outcome of the war. As far as we are concerned, these aims would have been achieved without a war. We would have materialized them for the benefit of our own nation if our enemies had not hindered us".

Dr.Goebbels concluded: "History would have no more meaning if the war with all its enormous sacrifices would turn to the advantage of those who bear war guilt and lead to the destruction of those for whom the war is but a new beginning. This cannot be so. The peoples themselves will find the spiritual values which are their due. They are on their road to-day and they will triumph in the end".

U.S. Writer Lippman on "U.S. War Aims"

New York: The White House writer Lippman confirmed in his book "U.S. War Aims" that the reason given by the English Minister Lyttleton for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was because ... and other people in the United States who were insulted. "North America", says Lippman, "always opposed East Asia. The Japanese would have refrained from attacking Pearl Harbor if we had been ready to make negotiations with Japan. However the United States is determined to exercise control in the Pacific by itself".

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS. STATIONS CALAIS I AND II,BREMEN, AND LUXEMBURG - 13.30 - July 14

Views on the News by William Joyce

"The Telegraph", "Mail", "Manchester Guardian" and other papers admit quite openly that the evacuation of London and southern England is not being conducted efficiently. In some of the reception areas the evacuees are being treated shamefully. In certain towns, outside the V-1 area, men, women and children wander around for days without a roof over their heads, and they are being looked upon

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

by the whole world to the end of [illegible]
aims than to those set by the enemy leaders. Our aims were identical with those which the nations, belligerent and nonbelligerent alike, to-day in this fifth year of the war expect from the outcome of the war. As far as we are concerned, these aims would have been achieved without a war. We would have materialized them for the benefit of our own nation if our enemies had not hindered us".

Dr.Goebbels concluded: "History would have no more meaning if the war with all its enormous sacrifices would turn to the advantage of those who bear war guilt and lead to the destruction of those for whom the war is but a new beginning. This cannot be so. The peoples themselves will find the spiritual values which are their due. They are on their road to-day and they will triumph in the end".

U.S. Writer Lippman on "U.S. War Aims"

New York: The White House writer Lippman confirmed in his book "U.S. War Aims" that the reason given by the English Minister Lyttleton for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was because ... and other people in the United States who were insulted. "North America", says Lippman, "always opposed East Asia. The Japanese would have refrained from attacking Pearl Harbor if we had been ready to make negotiations with Japan. However the United States is determined to exercise control in the Pacific by itself".

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS. STATIONS CALAIS I AND II, BREMEN, AND LUXEMBURG - 13.30 - July 14

Views on the News by William Joyce

"The Telegraph", "Mail", "Manchester Guardian" and other papers admit quite openly that the evacuation of London and southern England is not being conducted efficiently. In some of the reception areas the evacuees are being treated shamefully. In certain towns, outside the V-1 area, men, women and children wander around for days without a roof over their heads, and they are being looked upon with incredible hostility. It is not for me to say to the people of England to love one another, nor will I undertake to preach team spirit to English landladies.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

But I do say that this military weapon, V-1, is hurting the British civilian population more than it needs through the fault, not of the Germans but of the British Government. After all, Mr. Churchill has told us, that he foresaw the V-1 bombardment. He has even claimed that it would have been more devastating were it not for his alleged counter-measures. Whilst it was not possible for him to destroy German war industries, nor to prevent the bombardment, surely, it also would have been possible for him, especially after the experiences of the 1940 blitz, to devise an organization adequate to the elementary requirements of the civil population under the conditions which have now arisen. I do not think that this failure is due to simple negligence, much more probably it is due to his having most rashly understimated the potentialities and the effects of V-1. This inference is supported by the first statement made upon the subject by Mr. Morrison in the House of Commons on June 16, a statement which could have been delivered only with the Prime Minister's approval. The emergency administration is functioning badly because the Government did not visualize an attack of the force and extent which characterize the V-1 campaign.

In other words, Mr.Churchill, not for the first time in his life, is being taken by surprise, despite assertions to the contrary.

His master and patron, President Roosevelt, does not attempt to conceal his concern over the situation. He says that the most terrible phase of the incomparable struggle, in which the Allies are involved, still lies ahead of them, and the United Nations must reconcile themselves to great sufferings and enormous losses.

The battle of Normandy is certainly not proceeding according to Allied plans. In the vivinity of Caen and to the west of it, the enemy yesterday confined himself to intensified artillery fire, in consequence suffering heavy losses. His attempts to break-through to the north of St.Lô were frustrated. In general, the results of the day's fighting may be summarized by the phrase: no significant progress.

A "News Chronicle" war correspondent in the Caen area reports that not even the strongest artillery bombardment can make any impression on German soldiers. And he expresses deep regret that the Allied forces have been able to take so few prisoners.

A representative of the United Press Agency said that the German soldiers are, without exception, stubborn fighters to the marrow of their bones.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

especially after the experiences of the 1940 blitz, to devise an organization adequate to the elementary requirements of the civil population under the conditions which have now arisen. I do not think that this failure is due to simple negligence, much more probably it is due to his having most rashly understimated the potentialities and the effects of V-1. This inference is supported by the first statement made upon the subject by Mr. Morrison in the House of Commons on June 16, a statement which could have been delivered only with the Prime Minister's approval. The emergency administration is functioning badly because the Government did not visualize an attack of the force and extent which characterize the V-1 campaign.

In other words, Mr.Churchill, not for the first time in his life, is being taken by surprise, despite assertions to the contrary.

His master and patron, President Roosevelt, does not attempt to conceal his concern over the situation. He says that the most terrible phase of the incomparable struggle, in which the Allies are involved, still lies ahead of them, and the United Nations must reconcile themselves to great sufferings and enormous losses.

The battle of Normandy is certainly not proceeding according to Allied plans. In the vivinity of Caen and to the west of it, the enemy yesterday confined himself to intensified artillery fire, in consequence suffering heavy losses. His attempts to break-through to the north of St.Lô were frustrated. In general, the results of the day's fighting may be summarized by the phrase: no significant progress.

A "News Chronicle" war correspondent in the Caen area reports that not even the strongest artillery bombardment can make any impression on German soldiers. And he expresses deep regret that the Allied forces have been able to take so few prisoners.

A representative of the United Press Agency said that the German soldiers are, without exception, stubborn fighters to the marrow of their bones.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Writing in "The Daily Herald" Major Shepherd says: "The present battle in Normandy is a battle of attrition, and the Allied progress cannot be solely measured by gains of ground". And yet we are not being impertinent to ask: What purpose has an invasion, if not to gain ground? I seem to remember that some months ago Montgomery told an English audience that the task of beating Germany in the west will be quite simple. I wonder if he has the same opinion today. And mind you, the main battle in the west has not yet begun. Roosevelt was right in saying that the most terrible phase is yet to come. In the meantime, the inhabitants of that strip of Normandy, now in Allied hands, are suffering the horrors of liberation. Their bread rations are being cut by nearly two-thirds, and the men are being conscripted to military service. Conscription is being applied because the population has no desire to fight on the side of the invaders. The Allied methods are certainly such as to make their Norman victims cry- over the good old days of the German occupation.

In Italy, the effects of Allied occupation are being felt; starvation and disease move grimly behind the British and American advance guards. And now Togliatti has arranged for compulsory deportation of another 250,000 Italian families to Soviet Russia. It is estimated that no fewer than a million Italians, most of them women and children, are either in the Soviet Union already, or on their way to exile.

Britain, if she continues the war, will be bled white. Such is the view of the American, Jewish,..., publicist in his new book dealing with war aims of the United States. He declares in a very matter of fact way, that in the future, Washington and Moscow will be the only capitals of first power. London, he considers, will play no part in the direction of world affairs. This writer openly acknowledges that the aims of the White House are imperialistic, and he says that just as the United States will not permit the western Pacific to be controlled by another power, so they will not allow any other power to control the eastern Atlantic. So much for Britain's former naval supremacy. To more experienced observers it is obvious that Jews in Washington and Moscow have decided that Britain and the British Empire can now be eliminated. Britain has ruined herself in supporting their evil cause. She can now be discarded by Jewish international finance for having ceased to be an asset. Churchill makes no claims on behalf of his country. He states no aims, he asks for nothing, except the means of administering his personal comfort. He would

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

terrible phase is yet to come. In the meantime, the inhabitants of that strip of Normandy, now in Allied hands, are suffering the horrors of liberation. Their bread rations are being cut by nearly two-thirds, and the men are being conscripted to military service. Conscription is being applied because the population has no desire to fight on the side of the invaders. The Allied methods are certainly such as to make their Norman victims cry- over the good old days of the German occupation.

In Italy, the effects of Allied occupation are being felt; starvation and disease move grimly behind the British and American advance guards. And now Togliatti has arranged for compulsory deportation of another 250,000 Italian families to Soviet Russia. It is estimated that no fewer than a million Italians, most of them women and children, are either in the Soviet Union already, or on their way to exile.

Britain, if she continues the war, will be bled white. Such is the view of the American, Jewish,..., publicist in his new book dealing with war aims of the United States. He declares in a very matter of fact way, that in the future, Washington and Moscow will be the only capitals of first power. London, he considers, will play no part in the direction of world affairs. This writer openly acknowledges that the aims of the White House are imperialistic, and he says that just as the United States will not permit the western Pacific to be controlled by another power, so they will not allow any other power to control the eastern Atlantic. So much for Britain's former naval supremacy. To more experienced observers it is obvious that Jews in Washington and Moscow have decided that Britain and the British Empire can now be eliminated. Britain has ruined herself in supporting their evil cause. She can now be discarded by Jewish international finance for having ceased to be an asset. Churchill makes no claims on behalf of his country. He states no aims, he asks for nothing, except the means of administering his personal comfort. He would be prepared to see the Soviet colossus devouring Europe and a greater part of Asia, and he is already liquidating the enemy in favor of his Wall Street patrons.

The only protection that Europe has against the Jewish - Bolshevik tyranny is that which the Fuehrer's armed forces can give.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

On the Eastern Front, there is raging a battle of relentless violence and of the profoundest historical significance. The British Tories rejoice at the advance of the Red Army, and they express the hope that it may continue. Whilst these miserable creatures are applauding, the Bolsheviks will destroy them. The Germans, under the command of Adolf Hitler, are fighting both for the civilization and survival of Europe with the blessing of God.

Debate in English Commons on V-1

Hrdly one week after the statement by Churchill, the subject of V-1 was again under debate in the English House of Commons. The Deputy Prime Minister in reply to numerous questions declared that he has nothing to add to Churchill's statements. He refused to entertain a suggestion made by the member of the House Shamwell to deal with the subject in a secret session. The British Minister of the Interior and Security, Morrison, called it absurd and unwise to believe the V-1 danger would soon be averted.

Losses of U.S. Planes in Raids on Munich

Berlin: The Americans in the course of their three air attacks on Munich lost at least 111 planes, almost exclusively four-engined bombers, twenty-four of which were forced down in Switzerland.

Ground Troops in Normandy Suffer from Inadequate Air Support

London: A war correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes with regard to the latest fighting in Normandy: "Our ground troops are again suffering from inadequate support of Anglo-American aircraft formations. We need a much stronger umbrella of bombers."

Official Soviet Film Company Founded in Rome

Rome: An official Soviet film company by the name of "Proletfilm" has been founded in the Eternal City. This company financially supported by the Bonomi Government, as is stated in an editorial in the Communist paper "Avanti" is to make familiar all Italian Catholics with the pleasures of this world as known in the Soviet Union.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

creatures are applauding, the Bolsheviks... Germans, under the command of Adolf Hitler, are fighting both for the civilization and survival of Europe with the blessing of God.

Debate in English Commons on V-1

Hrdly one week after the statement by Churchill, the subject of V-1 was again under debate in the English House of Commons. The Deputy Prime Minister in reply to numerous questions declared that he has nothing to add to Churchill's statements. He refused to entertain a suggestion made by the member of the House Shamwell to deal with the subject in a secret session. The British Minister of the Interior and Security, Morrison, called it absurd and unwise to believe the V-1 danger would soon be averted.

Losses of U.S. Planes in Raids on Munich

Berlin: The Americans in the course of their three air attacks on Munich lost at least 111 planes, almost exclusively four-engined bombers, twenty-four of which were forced down in Switzerland.

Ground Troops in Normandy Suffer from Inadequate Air Support

London: A war correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes with regard to the latest fighting in Normandy: "Our ground troops are again suffering from inadequate support of Anglo-American aircraft formations. We need a much stronger umbrella of bombers."

Official Soviet Film Company Founded in Rome

Rome: An official Soviet film company by the name of "Proletfilm" has been founded in the Eternal City. This company financially supported by the Bonomi Government, as is stated in an editorial in the Communist paper "Avanti" is to make familiar all Italian Catholics with the pleasures of this world as known in the Soviet Union.

Italian Politician Croce Resigns

Rome: The well over 70 year old, Italian politician and philosopher Croce, one of the pioneers against Fascism in Italy, announced his resignation from the Bonomi Cabinet.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Finnish Awards

Helsinki: Marshal Mannerheim has instituted a tank destruction badge in the shape of a sleeve band. There are five degrees of this badge. The fifth degree of this Finnish decoration is awarded for the destruction of fifteen tanks.

Enemy Planes Shot Down in France and Italy

Above the area of northern France, German fighters yesterday shot down nine Anglo-American airplanes flying singly.

Nine planes were shot down yesterday on the Italian front by our anti aircraft artillery.

Munich: Terror Raid

In terror attacks upon Munich on Wednesday, a number of unique cultural places, besides numerous hospitals, schools and churches, were destroyed. Bombs of the air gangsters hit the German Museum, the Bavarian National Museum, the Glyptothek, with its collection of works of sculpture on the Royal Square and the city picture gallery. The German Museum, reduced to ruins, was the greatest technical museum in the world and contained unique collections from all scientific fields. The museum, constructed over a period of eighteen years, held an outstanding place in international science. The library of the German Museum alone contained 150,000 volumes of technical boocks of all languages. Many originals of famous European inventions were destroyed in the museum.

U.S. Bombers and the Raids on Munich

London. The Headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in England announced, with regard to the attacks on Munich:" U.S. flyers for the third time dropped their bombs on Munich without ground visibility."

Damage Caused by V-1 Attacks Greater than in Air Attacks in 1940

London. "The damage caused by German flying bombs is much greater than during the air attacks of 1940 and 1941," reports the British "News Chronicle."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Troops Employed To Clear Damage Caused by V-1

New York: According to reports by U.S. correspondents from London, a large contingent of troops had to be employed to remove the damage caused by V-1 attacks. Thousands of soldiers are busy helping to repair the damage.

Schwartz Von Berg Discusses German Armament Plans

Berlin: Under the headline "We are Catching up" the well-known plublicist Schwartz von Berg expresses remarkable views on German armament production in the weekly "Das Reich". "Behind the fronts engaged in fighting," -writes Schwartz von Berg- "there is a second front which continually reaches the point of an offensive. This front is German armament production, which is catching up surprisingly.

"In burning towns and factories, a battle of immense extent is being fought, with the whole nation undergoing its greatest trial. This second front is now sending its greetings in code to the enemy .

In the last few days, enemy warships in the Channel have been going down surprisingly. One speaks about" new weapons of the German Navy," it is a new cipher, well-locked up and kept secret. However at home things are being prepared which induce the enemy to extend his air attacks, because he surmises that these things may crop up in many spheres. The enemy is groping in the dark, not knowing from what distance these mechanically propelled forces may strike. Closely pressed into the fortress of Europe, new and farreaching weapons are coming into existence for our use. Who would disclose to the enemy the strategical and tactical importance of these? Who would guarantee that battles fought in the field will continue in the same form?

If there are still people who are sceptic about our new technical rearmament it would have been a good idea to have allowed them to accompany Grand Admiral Doenitz, shortly before the invasion on a tour along the Atlantic coast and to observe him among his sailors and officers. Those doubters should have been offered a row of seats at the latest meeting on armament production or at an inspection tour to the war plants.

Hospital in Amiens Bombed by Anglo-Americans.

The "Petit Parisien" reports that the new hospital in the town

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

Schwartz Von Berg Discusses German Armament Plans

Berlin: Under the headline "We are Catching up" the well-known plublicist Schwartz von Berg expresses remarkable views on German armament production in the weekly "Das Reich". "Behind the fronts engaged in fighting," -writes Schwartz von Berg- "there is a second front which continually reaches the point of an offensive. This front is German armament production, which is catching up surprisingly.

"In burning towns and factories, a battle of immense extent is being fought, with the whole nation undergoing its greatest trial. This second front is now sending its greetings in code to the enemy

In the last few days, enemy warships in the Channel have been going down surprisingly. One speaks about" new weapons of the German Navy," it is a new cipher, well-locked up and kept secret. However at home things are being prepared which induce the enemy to extend his air attacks, because he surmises that these things may crop up in many spheres. The enemy is groping in the dark, not knowing from what distance these mechanically propelled forces may strike. Closely pressed into the fortress of Europe, new and farreaching weapons are coming into existence for our use. Who would disclose to the enemy the strategical and tactical importance of these? Who would guarantee that battles fought in the field will continue in the same form?

If there are still people who are sceptic about our new technical rearmament it would have been a good idea to have allowed them to accompany Grand Admiral Doenitz, shortly before the invasion on a tour along the Atlantic coast and to observe him among his sailors and officers. Those doubters should have been offered a row of seats at the latest meeting on armament production or at an inspection tour to the war plants.

Hospital in Amiens Bombed by Anglo-Americans.

The "Petit Parisien" reports that the new hospital in the town of Amiens was plastered with about 150 bombs by the Anglo-American Air Force. The hospital is completely isolated on a hill, in the northern part of the town. Many of the dead have already been recovered. Others are still under the ruins.

3842

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SOLDATENSENDER BELGRADE IN GERMAN TO SOLDIERS - 58 Kcs-2200-July 14

Enemy Reports on V-1 Attacks in Invasion Bridgehead

- The sensational enemy reports on the appearance of V-1 bombs in the invasion beach-head is being acknowledged in Berlin without any circles confirming the direct use of the secret weapon in ground fighting. However the whole V-1 problem indicates, as well-informed circles in the Reich capital declare, that greater importance is being attached to the German secret weapon, which is in a stage of further development, particularly as far as accuracy of aiming and effect is concerned. It is stated in this connection that the latest terror attacks were carried out on Munich, despite unfavorable weather and overcast sky and that therefore carpets of bombs were dropped at random and without ground visibility with the metropolitan area as the general target. This represents, it is stressed by the same circles, a new confirmation of the purely terroristic character of the enemy air-attacks. Enemy planes obviously feared the strength of German fighters in clear weather, particularly the new assault squadrons which which are not afraid of ramming the "Flying Fortresses".

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 Kcs - 2215 - July 14

Invasion Front

East of St.Lô the Americans attacked the advanced post on July 13th. They pressed forward and are now four kilometres from the town. Our counter-attack prevented the enemy from crossing the railway to the south. The Americans on both sides of the river are fighting hard, but our troops succeeded in pushing them back. The fight to eliminate the penetrations is still in progress. Local penetrations on the central part of the front were sealed up by our troops and the enemy suffered severe losses. On the road Carentan - Périers we recaptured La Poserie. Ten enemy tanks were knocked out in the zone of Malbot. Although the Americans fired over ten-thousand shells into our positions their tactics did not enable them to reach any substantial gain in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

Enemy Reports on V-1 Attacks in Invasion Area.

- The sensational enemy reports on the appearance of V-1 bombs in the invasion beach-head is being acknowledged in Berlin without any circles confirming the direct use of the secret weapon in ground fighting. However the whole V-1 problem indicates, as well-informed circles in the Reich capital declare, that greater -- importance is being attached to the German secret weapon, which is in a stage of further development, particularly as far as accuracy of aiming and effect is concerned. It is stated in this connection that the latest terror attacks were carried out on Munich, despite unfavorable weather and overcast sky and that therefore carpets of bombs were dropped at random and without ground visibility with the metropolitan area as the general target. This represents, it is stressed by the same circles, a new confirmation of the purely terroristic character of the enemy air-attacks. Enemy planes obviously feared the strength of German fighters in clear weather, particularly the new assault squadrons which which are not afraid of ramming the "Flying Fortresses".

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 mcs - 2215 - July 14

Invasion Front

East of St.Lô the Americans attacked the advanced post on July 13th. They pressed forward and are now four kilometres from the town. Our counter-attack prevented the enemy from crossing the railway to the south. The Americans on both sides of the river are fighting hard, but our troops succeeded in pushing them back. The fight to eliminate the penetrations is still in progress. Local penetrations on the central part of the front were sealed up by our troops and the enemy suffered severe losses. On the road Carentan -- Périers we recaptured La Roserie. Ten enemy tanks were knocked out in the zone of Malbot. Although the Americans fired over ten thousand shells into our positions their tactics did not enable them to reach any substantial gain in the Caen district. They have captured only the fringes of the town and the little gain does not give them any freedom of movement. From June 26th to July 13th, 78 enemy anti-tank cars were wrecked. Competent officers and prisoners stated that the Americans have suffered heavy losses and that the 115th U.S. Infantry Regiment was recently replenished with fresh troops from the United States.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The naval losses sustained by the enemy are very high. The figures are the following: two heavy, two light cruisers twenty-six destroyers, one sweeper, three [illegible]. All of those belong to the United Kingdom Navy. American least 22 cruisers and 25 destroyers while 25 other units were damaged. Those losses do not include those incurred by mines. The losses of non since the invasion count to a quarter of a million.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 14

INVASION FRONT

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius)

On July 2nd the Americans started an offensive south of Cotentin Peninsula. They started from a line running from Saint Lô-Dorville (?) Bois de Limours (?) the northern end of Prairies Marécageuses de Gorges to the Taute-Vire canal. On July 14th, their most advanced positions are about ten kilometres south of this line, namely, near Angoville, La Roserie and Pont Hébert. In view of the fact that advanced spearheads are advancing, while the mass of attacking units are trailing behind, one may assume that the American First Army as a whole has advanced only about six kilometres, which means approximately five hundred metres per day. This gain, obtained only by great losses of men and material, reminds one of the offensive of General Bradley in Italy. Viewed from this angle, achievements scored by the enemy in the south of Cotentin Peninsula must appear to him in a very dubious light.

The present situation in the western section of the front between the coast and the pre-war is as follows: attacks were supported this time by considerable tank forces, were held up by stubborn German advance formations along the line Brettoville sur-Ay, Angoville, and Vesley (?) before they reached the new main German line. Near La Roserie, on the road Carenten-Périers, fighting is still stationary. Between the Taute and Vire, Americans are [illegible] in advancing. They did not recover until Thursday from the effect of the surprise counter-attack [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

do not include those incurred by Army. The losses of men since the invasion amount to a quarter of a million.

TRANSCOLAN IN ENGLISH July 14

INVASION FRONT

Berlin. (By Ludwig Sorterhus)

On July 2nd the Americans started an offensive south of Cotentin Peninsula. They started from a line running from Saint Lô-Derville (?) Bois de Limours (?) the northern end of Prairies Marécageuses de Gorges to the Taute-Vire canal. On July 14th, their most advanced positions are about ten kilometres south of this line, namely, near Lenoville, La Roserie and Pont Hébert. In view of the fact that advanced spearheads are advancing, while the mass of attacking units are trailing behind, one may assume that the American First Army as a whole has advanced only about six kilometres, which makes approximately five hundred metres per day. This gain, obtained only by great losses of men and material, reminds one of the offensive of General Bradley in Italy. Viewed from this angle, achievements scored by the enemy in the south of Cotentin Peninsula must appear to him in a very dubious light.

The present situation in the western section of the front between the coast and the great swamps is as follows: attacks were supported this time by considerable tank forces. were held up by stubborn German advance formations along the line Brettville sur-Ay, Lenoville, and Vesley (?) before they reached the new main German line. Near La Roserie, on the road Carenton-Périers, fighting is still stationary. Between the Taute and Vire, Americans are still in advancing. They did not recover until Thursday from the effect of the surprise counter-attack which a German tank formation had launched deeply into their deployment area on Tuesday or Wednesday. Though the enemy sent new units into the battle on this sector and by driving to the east is attempting to direct the focal point of attacks in the area south of the highway Saint Lô-Bérigny he was unable to break the resistance of the German infantry encircling positions around Saint Lô. Activity in the sector continues with unabated ferocity. On the British Second Army front there was no special activity on Thursday, but increased artillery fire shows that the British are intent on a new major offensive.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Germans Ready to Extend Use of Flying Bomb

Berlin : Experience gained since the German flying bomb was first used against London on Southern England on the night of June 15th has made it possible greatly to increase its range, to increase the number of flying bombs fired in a given time, and to improve its steering, a German military spokesman stated at noon today. For this reason, it is now possible to fire V-1 from sites located further inland, he continued. The change has not only made it possible to camoufage sites, but also to widen the target area. This also helps the German command to counteract methods used by the British to fight the flying bomb.

The German command had not intended from the beginning to adhere to any rigid plan, but to extend operations as they became technically possible. This new development would confront the British with new problems. The German military spokesman did not allude to the employment of the flying bomb against targets in the invasion bridgehead as reported by British and Americans, He could neither confirm nor deny these reports, he declared.

The Mikado Congratulates Pétain

Tokyo : Tenno sent French Chief of State, Philippe Pétain, a telegram today (Friday) congratulating him and Frenchmen on the occasion of the 155th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille.

Herriot Was Champion of Parliamentarianism, say German Newspapers

Berlin : Edouard Herriot's death induced the German press to dwell on reminiscences of the era which in a negative sense was responsible for the present European situation and for the present war.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes, "With Herriot, Anglo-Saxon democrats have lost their best champion for the re-establishment of parliamentarianism in "liberated" France. They see in parliamentarianism the best way to prevent a Franco-German understanding and independence of the European continent. "Lokalanzeiger" describes Herriot as "that French politician who was essentially responsible for that aggravation of the European situation which finally led to the present world war."

The last years of his life, Herriot, according to "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" spent in a mental asylum. The newspaper

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

number of flying bombs fired in a given time, and to improve its steering, a German military spokesman stated at noon today. For this reason, it is now possible to fire V-1 from sites located further inland, he continued. The change has not only made it possible to camoufage sites, but also to widen the target area. This also helps the German command to counteract methods used by the British to fight the flying bomb.

The German command had not intended from the beginning to adhere to any rigid plan, but to extend operations as they became technically possible. This new development would confront the British with new problems. The German military spokesman did not allude to the employment of the flying bomb against targets in the invasion bridgehead as reported by British and Americans, He could neither confirm nor deny these reports, he declared.

The Mikado Congratulates Pétain

Tokyo : Tenno sent French Chief of State, Philippe Pétain, a telegram today (Friday) congratulating him and Frenchmen on the occasion of the 155th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille.

Herriot Was Champion of Parliamentarianism, say German Newspapers

Berlin : Edouard Herriot's death induced the German press to dwell on reminiscences of the era which in a negative sense was responsible for the present European situation and for the present war.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes, "With Herriot, Anglo-Saxon democrats have lost their best champion for the re-establishment of parliamentarianism in "liberated" France. They see in parliamentarianism the best way to prevent a Franco-German understanding and independence of the European continent. "Lokalanzeiger" describes Herriot as "that French politician who was essentially responsible for that aggravation of the European situation which finally led to the present world war."

The last years of his life, Herriot, according to "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" spent in a mental asylum. The newspaper writes, "but in his state of dementedness he seems finally to have seen the light, for his wardens related that in his cell he was making speeches - as though he were on a rostrum in the Chamber of Deputies - in which he protested that he had not wanted war."

The Italian Concession at Teh

Tokyo : The agreement providing for the return of the Italian concession at Teh to National Government signed at Nanking on Friday, Tokyo Radio has announced.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Bonomi Government to Meet on July 12

New York: The dormant crisis in the Bonomi government, according to United Press Rome information, has become acute recently the resignation of Benedetto Croce, from Bonomi's cabinet. Croce together with two other Bonomi cabinet members declined to take the oath of office. United Press reports further that the Bonomi government will meet on Saturday to decide, among other things when according to Allied suggestion the armistice agreement is to be made public.

Brescia Raided by Allied Bombers

Milan: Brescia, capital of the province bearing the same name, was attacked twice within the past twenty-four hours by Anglo-American aircraft. Considerable damage was done in residential, quarters. Hospitals, too, were destroyed. The cathedral, dating back to the seventeenth century, was still on fire on Friday morning. Anglo-American air raids took place also against several communities in the provinces of Mantua, Forlì and Genoa.

Japanese Planes Raid American Base at Kweilin

Tokio: The Japanese army's airarm on the morning of July 13th dealt another heavy blow to American Air [illegible] Forces at Kweilin in Kwangsi province, setting fire or otherwise damaging 89 American aeroplanes. In the period July 3rd to 12th they destroyed 208 enemy planes. The Japanese raiders numbered only fifteen.

They attacked two American aerodromes in Kweilin. In addition to destroying 89 planes, fires were started in three places at ground installations. Kweilin is the main Chinese base for the American air force.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

when according to Allied suggestion the armistice agreement is to be made public.

Brescia Raided by Allied Bombers

Milan: Brescia, capital of the province bearing the same name, was attacked twice within the past twenty-four hours by Anglo-American aircraft. Considerable damage was done in residential, quarters. Hospitals, too, were destroyed. The cathedral, dating back to the seventeenth century, was still on fire on Friday morning. Anglo-American air raids took place also against several communities in the provinces of Mantua, Forlì and Genoa.

Japanese Planes Raid American Base at Kweilin

Tokio: The Japanese army's airarm on the morning of July 13th dealt another heavy blow to American Air [illegible] Forces at Kweilin in Kwangsi province, setting fire or otherwise damaging 89 American aeroplanes. In the period July 3rd to 12th they destroyed 208 enemy planes. The Japanese raiders numbered only fifteen.

They attacked two American aerodromes in Kweilin. In addition to destroying 89 planes, fires were started in three places at ground installations. Kweilin is the main Chinese base for the American air force.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Gandhi urges measures to secure India's Freedom

Bombay: Gandhi again took up the struggle for India's freedom with a declaration issued here on Friday. He declared therein, inter alia,"the proposals made by Sir Stafford Cripps regarding India were unacceptable to me because they would mean almost perpetual division in India."

This freedom was long overdue, said Gandhi, but would have been effectively blocked if Cripps' proposals had been carried out. "I am convinced", Gandhi continued, "that Mohamed Ali Jinnah, (President of the Moslem League) is raising no obstacles but that the British government simply does not desire a just solution of Indian claims for independence, and is using Jinnah merely as an excuse for withholding this freedom. This diabolical conspiracy for the suppression of India's aspirations must be thwarted by all right thinking people."

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 14

Correspondent Reports Heavy Fighting in Italy

Berlin: In Central Italy strong pressure from American tank divisions continued on the Ligurian coast again today (Friday), reports Karl Praegner, D.N.B. special correspondent in Italy. Several enemy attempts to break through at Leghorn were smashed by German defence forces.

Further to the east, Pogibonsi was temporarily lost in heavy enemy attacks which were supported by numerous tanks. German parachutists, catching the enemy unawares in a counter-attack however, succeeded in dislodging him from the locality and in recapturing positions south of Pogibonsi. Heavy fighting developed on both sides of the Tiber in the early morning of Friday. Up to the afternoon, all British attacks were repulsed with severe casualties.

Members of Famous Battalion murdered by Partisans

Milan: Partisans in the pay of the enemy have murdered the Commander of a Corvette and former first Commander of the well

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

Bombay: Gandhi again took up the struggle for India's freedom with a declaration issued here on Friday. He declared therein, inter alia, "the proposals made by Sir Stafford Cripps regarding India were unacceptable to me because they would mean almost perpetual division in India."

This freedom was long overdue, said Gandhi, but would have been effectively blocked if Cripps' proposals had been carried out. "I am convinced", Gandhi continued, "that Mohamed Ali Jinnah, (President of the Moslem League) is raising no obstacles but that the British government simply does not desire a just solution of Indian claims for independence, and is using Jinnah merely as an excuse for withholding this freedom. This diabolical conspiracy for the suppression of India's aspirations must be thwarted by all right thinking people."

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 14

Correspondent Reports Heavy Fighting in Italy

Berlin: In Central Italy strong pressure from American tank divisions continued on the Ligurian coast again today (Friday), reports Karl Praegner, D.N.B. special correspondent in Italy. Several enemy attempts to break through at Leghorn were smashed by German defence forces.

Further to the east, Poggibonsi was temporarily lost in heavy enemy attacks which were supported by numerous tanks. German parachutists, catching the enemy unawares in a counter-attack however, succeeded in dislodging him from the locality and in recapturing positions south of Poggibonsi. Heavy fighting developed on both sides of the Tiber in the early morning of Friday. Up to the afternoon, all British attacks were repulsed with severe casualties.

Members of Famous Battalion murdered by partisans

Milan: Partisans in the pay of the enemy have murdered the Commander of a Corvette and former First Commander of the well known and distinguished battalion "Barbarigo", as well as several fighters from the Nettuno front, including three naval officers and five sailors, all belonging to the above-mentioned battalion, according to news from Italian [illegible] reporters.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

FRENCH BROADCASTS

RADIO METROPOLE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE -25.80 Meters-12.45 - July 14

14th of July Commentary by Jean Tomas

Dear listeners: today is July 14th. A day like any other here in France. A day of misery and sighs ...of the July 14th of before the war, when the streets were ... and when the army marched down the Champs Elysées; in the evening there was general abandon and people danced in the streets and on the squares... what misfortunes have befallen France since 1939! And yet, dear listeners, the July 14ths of before the war, despite the parades, the popular happiness, the reign of plenty, those pre-war holidays were already spectator of difficultiers and disasters threatening placid France. The social struggle already tore at the ... of the country. The red flag had flown over public buildings. Strikes had caused a .... in the national fortune, and especially to the position of France in the world. All patriots conscious of and worried about the future of their country kept alive their hatred. It was the period of incidents, encounters, speeches and above all of the running after money. The glory of the country, the sense of sacrifice, the sense of honor and of grandeur, all such things were disappearing.

It is true, dear listeners, that for a long time the Bastille was the symbol of the liberation of the people, of the end of tyranny. Alas! Today we are forced to admit that it was no more than a symbol, inasmuch as tyranny, far from having disappeared has become greater, more dangerous more wicked than before. It is no longer the tyranny of the ancient nobility; it is now the tyranny of money, of materialism and of egoism. Here, dear listeners, are the forces which under cover of the revolutionary banner have enslaved the French people. Here is their ideal which hurled us into torment and catastrophe. Liberty, equality, fraternity - how many crimes have been committed in the name of these symbols!

It is not my intention, dear listeners, to make you a comprehensive exposé in order to show you the danger of this revolutionary device and of the Utopia hiding behind this symbol. We have only to think of the situation of France, particularly during the war years and in those years immediately preceding the war. Life was good. Liberty had become a general anarchy; equality only existed for those whose... were full; but no one had the courage to fight against all the dissolvent forces of ... and of egoism. One saw the weakness within the country, the dispersion of effort, isolation and finally the intrusion of foreigners and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the war, when the streets were ... and when the army marched down the Champs Elysées; in the evening there was general abandon and people danced in the streets and on the squares... what misfortunes have befallen France since 1939! And yet, dear listeners, the July 14ths of before the war, despite the parades, the popular happiness, the reign of plenty, those pre-war holidays were already spectator of difficultiers and disasters threatening placid France. The social struggle already tore at the ... of the country. The red flag had flown over public buildings. Strikes had caused a .... in the national fortune, and especially to the position of France in the world. All patriots conscious of and worried about the future of their country kept alive their hatred. It was the period of incidents, encounters, speeches and above all of the running after money. The glory of the country, the sense of sacrifice, the sense of honor and of grandeur, all such things were disappearing.

It is true, dear listeners, that for a long time the Bastille was the symbol of the liberation of the people, of the end of tyranny. Alas! Today we are forced to admit that it was no more than a symbol, inasmuch as tyranny, far from having disappeared has become greater, more dangerous more wicked than before. It is no longer the tyranny of the ancient nobility; it is now the tyranny of money, of materialism and of egoism. Here, dear listeners, are the forces which under cover of the revolutionary banner have enslaved the French people. Here is their ideal which hurled us into torment and catastrophe. Liberty, equality, fraternity - how many crimes have been committed in the name of these symbols!

It is not my intention, dear listeners, to make you a comprehensive exposé in order to show you the danger of this revolutionary device and of the Utopia hiding behind this symbol. We have only to think of the situation of France, particularly during the war years and in those years immediately preceding the war. Life was good, Liberty had become a general anarchy; equality only existed for those whose... were full; but no one had the courage to fight against all the dissolvent forces of ... and of egoism. One saw the weakness within the country, the dispersion of effort, isolation and finally the intrusion of foreigners and the war - a war which was absolutely contrary to the national interests and which ended by jeopardizing the very existence of the empire.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

One will be permitted to ask, dear listeners, on this July 14..... if the European peoples would not have done better to have tried in every way to prevent a war whose consequences are still incalculable. There is no doubt about it. The war should not have taken place; but for such to have been the case we should have needed French statesmen who could have found out the real dangers which threatened the country. Long before 1939 we would have needed a healthy national revolution; that which all men of good sense warmly desired. We would have had to re-explore true French values, the sense of family, of work and of country, and finally the feeling for a real collaboration between peoples, particularly the European peoples. We are now forced to admit that that which was lacking in France was a healthy national revolution -- without the revolution France could not expect to have any future in honor and greatness.

RADIO METROPOLE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 31 Meters - 1845 - July 14

Western Front

The Soviet communiqués emphasize the violence of the fighting and the particularly high losses suffered by the Allied troops. At no point have the Allies made a penetration. The German machine is that of a strong and well-prepared country.

Italian Front

The Allied communiqué from Italy announces that Anglo-American troops have made further progress and that the Germans had to evacuate Arezzo, Poggibonsi and Leghorn. In the Eighth Army sector Indian troops captured Monte Santa Maria and Monte Civitello. Fifth Army troops captured San Gimignano. American troops on the other side took several villages and hills. Berlin reports that the Allies are located in the Volterra region and are advancing along both sides of the Tiber toward Città di Castello. They have begun using powerful elements of men and material.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

OTHER AXIS CONTROLLED CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

MONTECENERI RADIO IN ITALIAN TO SWITZERLAND 2250 25 METERS July 1

Berne News

Presided by the Hon. Augusto Sangallo, the National Council Commission for full powers has met. After having examined all the questions of pressing interest, the Commission expressed itself favorably concerning the Government scheme for the modification of the decree on the war profit tax. The Chief of the political department then made a statement concerning Swiss defences. In the course of the meeting some arrangements were adopted concerning the help to be given to the Hungarian Jews. The Commission expressed itself as moved and touched by the amendments obtained and begged the Federal Council to pursue the work already begun.

An Agreement Between Spain and the U.S.

The American State Department has announced that an agreement has taken place between Spain and the U.S., according to which the Americans have the right to land with their planes on Spanish territory.

Particulars concerning this agreement are not yet known. Three officials of the Air Service will go to Madrid to complete the last details.

This agreement is considered very important for post-war air traffic, of the period in which the U.S. will have to meet the competition of the various European aviation forces.

RADIO ANKARA IN ENGLISH 31 m. 1900 July 14

The Soviets have continued their offensive along the whole front and the Germans were unable to check the Soviet drive. The explanation of this is that the Allies were able to bring up men and reinforcements from all other fronts, which is a factor of great importance for the future of the war. The Russian offensive will not be checked so easily. So far as the German front is concerned today's communiqué states that the eastern front is widely spread. The Russians, when they see [illegible] attack on another part of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Council Commission for full powers has [illegible] examined all the questions of pressing interest, the Commission expressed itself favorably concerning the Government scheme for the modification of the decree on the war profit tax. The Chief of the political department then made a statement concerning Swiss defences. In the course of the meeting some arrangements were adopted concerning the help to be given to the Hungarian Jews. The Commission expressed itself as moved and touched by the amendments obtained and begged the Federal Council to pursue the work already begun.

An Agreement Between Spain and the U.S.

The American State Department has announced that an agreement has taken place between Spain and the U.S., according to which the Americans have the right to land with their planes on Spanish territory.

Particulars concerning this agreement are not yet known. Three officials of the Air Service will go to Madrid to complete the last details.

This agreement is considered very important for post-war air traffic, of the period in which the U.S. will have to meet the competition of the various European aviation forces.

RADIO ANKARA IN ENGLISH 31 m. 1900 July 14

The Soviets have continued their offensive along the whole front and the Germans were unable to check the Soviet drive. The explanation of this is that the Allies were able to bring up men and reinforcements from all other fronts, which is a factor of great importance for the future of the war. The Russian offensive will not be checked so easily. So far as the German front is concerned today's communiqué states that the eastern front is widely spread. The Russians, when they see that they are being repelled, attack on another part of the front.

Fighting in Italy continues in favor of the Allies, and a constant advance is reported.

Germany will soon have to realise that she cannot win the war. Once this state of mind is formed and accepted by the Germans then the war will not last long.

3838

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Everybody is of the opinion that Germany cannot stand a war from the east as well as from the west. When Germany realises this, she will end the war.

In a communiqué published last night, Marshal Stalin announced that Vilna has been taken by Soviet forces. The German garrison fought fiercely the last twenty-four hours, but was compelled to surrender and the Soviet troops are therefore approaching East Prussia. Reuter's correspondent in Moscow writes on the situation in the East. The Russian forces have reached the main road to Koenigsberg. They are less than 55 kilometres from the East Prussian border. Germany's resistance is growing stiffer as the battle gets nearer to the German borders. At present the Russians are fighting on a 100-kilometre front, and the situation of the retreating German forces is quite desperate. East Prussia is being threatened and the Germans are being more and more isolated. Now the Soviet army is moving in the direction of Riga. The Russians are also advancing towards Bialystock and from there they are about 100 kilometres from East Prussia. General Kossolkolvsky is advancing with his units on a 110-kilometre front towards Brest-Litowsk, important center in Poland.

RADIO MONTE CENERE IN ITALIAN TO SWITZERLAND - 257 Meters- 20,30
July 14

Meeting of Tessin Supreme Council

The Tessin Supreme Council today continued discussion on the articles of laws for public welfare. A proposal to return to the commission the articles concerning finances was rejected. Work will resume Monday morning.

Basle Supreme Council

The Basle Supreme Council has approved the motion expressing concern over the sad fate which has fallen upon many innocent people, particularly the Jews, who are suffering, in many parts of Europe, all kinds of persecution.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

garrison fought fiercely the last twenty-four hours, but was compelled to surrender and the Soviet troops are therefore approaching East Prussia. Reuter's correspondent in Moscow writes on the situation in the east. The Russian forces have reached the main road to Koenigsberg. They are less than 55 kilometres from the East Prussian border. Germany's resistance is growing stiffer as the battle gets nearer to the German borders. At present the Russians are fighting on a 100-kilometre front, and the situation of the retreating German forces is quite desperate. East Prussia is being threatened and the Germans are being more and more isolated. Now the Soviet army is moving in the direction of Riga. The Russians are also advancing towards Bialystock and from there they are about 100 kilometres from East Prussia. General Kossolkolvsky is advancing with his units on a 110-kilometre front towards Brest-Litowsk, important center in Poland.

RADIO MONTE CENERE IN ITALIAN TO SWITZERLAND - 257 Meters- 20,30
July 14

Meeting of Tessin Supreme Council

The Tessin Supreme Council today continued discussion on the articles of laws for public welfare. A proposal to return to the commission the articles concerning finances was rejected. Work will resume Monday morning.

Basle Supreme Council

The Basle Supreme Council has approved the motion expressing concern over the sad fate which has fallen upon many innocent people, particularly the Jews, who are suffering, in many parts of Europe, all kinds of persecution.

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN 50.26 M. 21.30 July 14

His Holiness' Audiences

Today the Holy Father received in private audience H.E. and Very Reverend Cardinal Carlo Salotti, TT.EE. the Very Reverend Monsignors Adelchi and Albanese, Bishopsof Viterbo and Tuscany, Giulio Colonna, Prince of the Household and family, Legation Councillor Carlo Gustavo Wollnweber, First Secretary of the German Embassy, S.E. Couve de Murville, General Tetly and suite, Brigadier General Vincent Malloy (?), Colonel Greeley and Colonel Laboon. (?)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Books, Good and Bad

The intentions of the Church with regard to immoral books and films are exceedingly clear. On August 7, 1940 the reigning Pope Pius XII, in the vast Ducal Hall, crowded with the faithful, including many married couples, made a speech, or rather two, -one about good books and their benefits and one about bad and the harm they do. Particularly did he stress the terrible responsibilities attaching to these sources of evil when they give rise to untruths and hate. The Pope gave warning of the dangers deriving from bad books. And all said of books may well be applied to the cinema. He pointed out that in the course of the centuries papal Rome took care to publish a catalogue or Index of books, the perusal of which was forbidden.

The Holy Father also pointed out the social duties of the press, deploring certain currents which would seem to aim at the destruction of the family and peples, the inculcation of hate and the spreading of lies and calumnies.

"Well may you consider, my dear friends who have listened to us, that all you have heard is to be applied to immoral films."

With this quotation from the Holy Father's speech we give the best possible comment on the intentions of the Church in its campaign against immoral works.

RADIO MONTECENERE IN ITALIAN TO SWITZERLAND - 257 M. 22;50-July 14

French Minister Mandel Killed

Radio Vichy announces that armed men shot and killed ex-Minister George Mandel while he was being transferred from one fortress to another.

Mendel was a noted political figure. In 1919 he had a seat in the House of Deputies. He was a collaborator of Clemenceau's and was head of the cabinet in 1916. He had been minister in various cabinets, including those of Flandin, Laval, Daladier and Reynault.

Interned by the Vichy government, Mandel was born

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Books, Good and Bad

The intentions of the Church with regard to immoral books and films are exceedingly clear. On August 7, 1940 the reigning Pope Pius XII, in the vast Ducal Hall, croweded with the faithful, including many married couples, made a speech, or rather two, -one about good books and their benefits and one about bad and the harm they do. Particularly did he stress the terrible responsibilities attaching to these sources of evil when they give rise to untruths and hate. The Pope gave warning of the dangers deriving from bad books. And all said of books may well be applied to the cinema. He pointed out that in the course of the centuries papal Rome took care to publish a catalogue or Index of books, the perusal of which was forbidden.

The Holy Father also pointed out the social duties of the press, deploring certain currents which would seem to aim at the destruction of the family and peples, the inculcation of hate and the spreading of lies and calumnies.

"Well may you consider, my dear friends who have listened to us, that all you have heard is to be applied to immoral films."

With this quotation from the Holy Father's speech we give the best possible comment on the intentions of the Church in its campaign against immoral works.

RADIO MONTECENERE IN ITALIAN TO SWITZERLAND - 257 M. 22;50-July 14

French Minister Mandel Killed

Radio Vichy announces that armed men shot and killed ex-Minister George Mandel while he was being transferred from one fortress to another.

Mandel was a noted political figure. In 1919 he had a seat in the House of Deputies. He was a collaborator of Clemenceau's and was head of the cabinet in 1916. He had been minister in various cabinets, including those of Flandin, Laval, Daladier and Reynault.

He was interned by the Vichy government. Mandel was born in 1885.

3837

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Intelligence

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 8, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 26.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

CONTENTS

Section A: Official War Communiqués

Italian Broadcasts

Section B: German Broadcasts

Transocean and D.N.B. Broadcasts in Morse

Section C: French Broadcasts

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 26.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

CONTENTS

Section A: Official War Communiqués

Italian Broadcasts

Section B: German Broadcasts

Transocean and D.N.B. Broadcasts in Morse

Section C: French Broadcasts

Section D: Other Axis Controlled

and Neutral Broadcasts

3836

0904

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs. 15.00 July 7

German War Communiqué

On the Normandy beachhead, the focal point of the fighting yesterday was again in the area to the southwest of Carentan, up to the western coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula. In the vast regions of forests and brush, embittered hand to hand fighting occurred - - frequently. Our troops were able to repulse all enemy attacks which were supported by strong air action. At Le Plessis and to the south of Montgordon, the enemy was driven back during the course of a counter-thrust. Mopping up operations in the forest region to the east of La Haye de Puits, where the enemy has penetrated, are going on. In the French area, 157 terrorists and British sabotage units who landed by parachutes were annihilated. Over the beachhead and the occupied western territories, twenty-two enemy aircraft were shot down.

Our Navy sank one cruiser, three destroyers, and six fully loaded transport vessels of 32,000 tons in the waters off the Invasion Front, while another cruiser was heavily damaged.

To the north of the Seine Bay, patrol vessels of the Navy last night sank a British MT-boat and damaged several others.

In the waters off Brest, a naval encounter between four German patrol boats and four enemy destroyers took place during the night of July 6th. Two of the destroyers were set afire by shells. One of our boats was lost after a courageous battle; some of its crew were saved.

Heavy retaliation fire continues to cover the area of London.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday attacked along against the entire front, and were supported by numerous tanks. After hard fighting, the enemy was repelled along the Ligurian coast, at Volterra, to the northwest of Siena, in the area of Arezzo, on both sides of Umbertide, and on the Adriatic coast, except for minor local dents. On the Adriatic coast, the fighting is still going on. Night battle planes last night again attacked enemy supply traffic on the Adriatic coast with good result. During the battles of the last few weeks, an anti-aircraft brigade, under the command of Colonel Mueller, distinguished itself particularly in ground fighting.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

On the Normandy beachhead, the focal point of [illegible] yesterday was again in the area to the southwest of Carentan, up to the western coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula. In the vast regions of forests and brush, embittered hand to hand fighting occurred -- frequently. Our troops were able to repulse all enemy attacks which were supported by strong air action. At Le Plessis and to the south of Montgordon, the enemy was driven back during the course of a counter-thrust. Mopping up operations in the forest region to the east of La Haye de Puits, where the enemy has penetrated, are going on. In the French area, 157 terrorists and British sabotage units who landed by parachutes were annihilated. Over the beachhead and the occupied western territories, twenty-two enemy aircraft were shot down.

Our Navy sank one cruiser, three destroyers, and six fully loaded transport vessels of 32,000 tons in the waters off the Invasion Front, while another cruiser was heavily damaged.

To the north of the Seine Bay, patrol vessels of the Navy last night sank a British MT-boat and damaged several others.

In the waters off Brest, a naval encounter between four German patrol boats and four enemy destroyers took place during the night of July 6th. Two of the destroyers were set afire by shells. One of our boats was lost after a courageous battle; some of its crew were saved.

Heavy retaliation fire continues to cover the area of London.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday attacked along against the entire front, and were supported by numerous tanks. After hard fighting, the enemy was repelled along the Ligurian coast, at Volterra, to the northwest of Siena, in the area of Arezzo, on both sides of Umbertide, and on the Adriatic coast, except for minor local dents. On the Adriatic coast, the fighting is still going on. Night battle planes last night again attacked enemy supply traffic on the Adriatic coast with good result. During the battles of the last few weeks, an anti-aircraft brigade, under the command of Colonel Mueller, distinguished itself particularly in ground fighting.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the enemy carried out several attacks in vain between the Upper Dniester and Kovel. In the central sector, heavy battles continue against the focal points of German defensive lines. On the Isthmus of Baranovichi enemy attacks, supported by tanks, were halted to the east of the town. Also, in the area to the west of Molodeczno, bitter fighting is raging. To the north of that place, enemy attacking groups are advancing towards Vilna.

3835

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

To the northwest of Lake Narocz, where numerous attacks by the Soviets were frustrated, the Bavarian 212nd Infantry Division, under the command of Major General Sensfuss, distinguished itself particularly. To the north and the northwest of Polosk, the Bolsheviks yesterday carried out only weak attacks which collapsed before our lines.

Battle plane formations effectively participated in ground fighting by dispersing numerous enemy columns. Heavy bombers continued to attack Soviet supply traffic during the night. They carried out attacks on railway stations and railroad lines with good effect.

North American bombers launched a terror attack against the city of Kiel yesterday.

Last night, single flying British aircraft dropped bombs on the Rhenanian -Westphalian area. A small enemy bomber formation attacked the area of Vienna. Twelve enemy aircraft were shot down by night fighters.

Rumanian Communique

Bucharest: Thursday's Rumanian War Communique stated:"On the lower Dniester, in central Bessarabia and on the Moldavia front, no operations of particular interest have occurred."

Finnish War Communique

Helsinki: On the Karelian Isthmus, in the Vipuri Bight, enemy attacks against some islands were repulsed. At least two enemy MT-boats were set ablaze. West of Lake Ihantala, the enemy attacked after fierce artillery preparation. He succeeded at some places in entering our lines. In a counter-thrust, he was thrown back after hard fighting to his original positions. In Aeyraepaese, The enemy, by constant attacks with tanks,was able to widen his gap. He suffered heavy casualties again yesterday. Four tanks were destroyed. On the Vuoksen, our troops frustrated an enemy crossing attempt with minor forces. Northwest of Lake Ladoga, enemy pressure was strongest west of Salmi and in the direction of Kaesnaestelkae. Some terrain was gained here by the enemy. Our troops, in constant fighting, inflicted considerable losses upon the enemy, and destroyed at least six tanks. Also, in the Saemaejaerve sector, the enemy suffered heavy casualties. In the direction of Porajaervi, a minor attack was repulsed. Finnish and German air forces bombed concentrations of enemy ships, artillery, troops and tanks. Numerous

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

good effect.

North American bombers launched a terror attack against the city of Kiel yesterday.

Last night, single flying British aircraft dropped bombs on the Rhananian -Westphalian area. A small enemy bomber formation attacked the area of Vienna. Twelve enemy aircraft were shot down by night fighters.

Rumanian Communique

Bucharest: Thursday's Rumanian War Communique stated:"On the lower Dniester, in central Bessarabia and on the Moldavia front, no operations of particular interest have occurred."

Finnish War Communique

Helsinki: On the Karelian Isthmus, in the Vipuri Bight, enemy attacks against some islands were repulsed. At least two enemy MT-boats were set ablaze. West of Lake Ihantala, the enemy attacked after fierce artillery preparation. He succeeded at some places in entering our lines. In a counter-thrust, he was thrown back after hard fighting to his original positions. In Aeyraepaese, The enemy, by constant attacks with tanks,was able to widen his gap. He suffered heavy casualties again yesterday. Four tanks were destroyed. On the Vuoksen, our troops frustrated an enemy crossing attempt with minor forces. Northwest of Lake Ladoga, enemy pressure was strongest west of Salmi and in the direction of Kaesnaestelkae. Some terrain was gained here by the enemy. Our troops, in constant fighting, inflicted considerable losses upon the enemy, and destroyed at least six tanks. Also, in the Saemaejaerve sector, the enemy suffered heavy casualties. In the direction of Porajaervi, a minor attack was repulsed. Finnish and German air forces bombed concentrations of enemy ships, artillery, troops and tanks. Numerous direct hits were observed. Finnish and German fighters, as well as Finnish and German ship's anti-aircraft fire, downed nineteen enemy aircraft altogether, six of them on the Eastern Front.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -480 M.-0700 -July 7

Western Front

The British desisted from their attacks on both sides of the Bayeux-Caen road. During the past twenty-four hours, fierce fighting has been taking place near Caen, where the enemy was able to advance only 800 meters, in spite of the large use of armored forces.

The American First Army, to the right of the enemy positions, is trying to cross the marshlands towards the south, but here also, German defence is resisting stubbornly. Sixty enemy planes were shot down by German fighters. German naval units sank three enemy torpedo-boats, two transports, one destroyer and one corvette. Moreover, one merchantman, one destroyer and three torpedo-boats were severely damaged.

Italian Front

In the Tyrrhenian sector, American forces were repelled by a counter-attack carried out by German grenadiers. Local fighting took place near Lake Trasimeno. Polish forces, attacking from the south, were repelled by the German defensive troops.

German bombers attacked enemy communication lines south of Ancona, successfully hitting oil dumps.

Eastern Front

After having scored some successes against the central German positions, the Soviet Command has created two new focal points. In the Baranovichi sector, enemy pressure continued. Polotsk has been evacuated. Near Baranovichi, all enemy attacks were repelled. Soviet attempts to gain ground towards Vilna and north of Polotsk have been frustrated by the German defenders.

Continuing its bombing of enemy rear-lines, the Luftwaffe attacked and damaged a railway station. Nineteen enemy planes were shot down by German fighters. Northeast of Lake Ladoga, Finnish fighters shot down thirty-eight Soviet aircraft.

San Marino Protest against Allied Bombing

Following the air attack carried out on June 26th against the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

The British desisted from their attacks on both sides of the Bayeux-Caen road. During the past twenty-four hours, fierce fighting has been taking place near Caen, where the enemy was able to advance only 800 meters, in spite of the large use of armored forces.

The American First Army, to the right of the enemy positions, is trying to cross the marshlands towards the south, but here also, German defence is resisting stubbornly. Sixty enemy planes were shot down by German fighters. German naval units sank three enemy torpedo-boats, two transports, one destroyer and one corvette. Moreover, one merchantman, one destroyer and three torpedo-boats were severely damaged.

Italian Front

In the Tyrrhenian sector, American forces were repelled by a counter-attack carried out by German grenadiers. Local fighting took place near Lake Trasimeno. Polish forces, attacking from the south, were repelled by the German defensive troops.

German bombers attacked enemy communication lines south of Ancona, successfully hitting oil dumps.

Eastern Front

After having scored some successes against the central German positions, the Soviet Command has created two new focal points. In the Baranovichi sector, enemy pressure continued. Polotsk has been evacuated. Near Baranovichi, all enemy attacks were repelled. Soviet attempts to gain ground towards Vilna and north of Polotsk have been frustrated by the German defenders.

Continuing its bombing of enemy rear-lines, the Luftwaffe attacked and damaged a railway station. Nineteen enemy planes were shot down by German fighters. Northeast of Lake Ladoga, Finnish fighters shot down thirty-eight Soviet aircraft.

San Marino Protest against Allied Bombing

Following the air attack carried out on June 26th against the territory of the San Marino Republic by Anglo-American formations, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of this State has issued the following statement: "The consequences of the bombing carried out on June 26 by Anglo-American formations against the territory of our Republic have been even more serious than it appeared at first. Bombs fell in the city streets filled with workers and peasants. The total number of casualties has increased from 35 to 50. The Regency of the Republic has decreed three days of mourning.

3834

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

In order to facilitate the locating of neutral territory from the air, and while awaiting the answer of the British and American Government to the protest issued by the Government of San Marino, visible white lines will be traced along the frontiers of the San Marino Republic, with the following statement broadcast by radio. "The Government of the San Marino Republic invites its own Consulates and Legations to advise the Allied Government and Commands of this decision taken for the defence of the neutrality of San Marino and for the welfare of the neutrality of San Marino and for the welfare of a defenceless population."

Republican Italian Soldiers take oath in Hungary.

In a Hungarian district, a gropp of Italian Republican soldiers incorporated in the German anti-aircraft batteries of Budapest took the Oath before the air-attaché of the Italian Legation.

Eden's Statement on French Patriots taken Prisoner.

The British Foreign Minister stated that the British Government will adopt all the necessary measures to ensure that French patriots shall be treated as prisoners of war. According to well-informed circles, Germany will comply with the International Law, and treat French patriots as snipers.

China is Cooperating with Japan

In a statement issued to representatives of the press, the Chinese Minister for Information said that the National Chinese Government is doing everything in its power to establish peace in China and to solve the problems of Eastern Asia in strict collaboration with Japan.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO TO ITALY IN ITALIAN - 480 M - 0800 - July 7

Western Front

Between the sector south-west of Carentan and the western coast of Normandy, the First American Army continued its violent offensive attacks. The enemy is continually bringing up new reinforcements to the first lines, but the German defence has succeeded in containing the enemy's attacks along the whole front. News received

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Marino Republic, with the following statement broadcast by radio. "The Government of the San Marino Republic invites its own Consulates and Legations to advise the Allied Government and Commands of this decision taken for the defence of the neutrality of San Marino and for the welfare of the neutrality of San Marino and for the welfare of a defenceless population."

Republican Italian Soldiers take oath in Hungary.

In a Hungarian district, a group of Italian Republican soldiers incorporated in the German anti-aircraft batteries of Budapest took the Oath before the air-attaché of the Italian Legation.

Eden's Statement on French Patriots taken Prisoner.

The British Foreign Minister stated that the British Government will adopt all the necessary measures to ensure that French patriots shall be treated as prisoners of war. According to well-informed circles, Germany will comply with the International Law, and treat French patriots as snipers.

China is Cooperating with Japan.

In a statement issued to representatives of the press, the Chinese Minister for Information said that the National Chinese Government is doing everything in its power to establish peace in China and to solve the problems of Eastern Asia in strict collaboration with Japan.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO TO ITALY IN ITALIAN - 480 M - 0800 - July 7

Western Front

Between the sector south-west of Carentan and the western coast of Normandy, the First American Army continued its violent offensive attacks. The enemy is continually bringing up new reinforcements to the first lines, but the German defence has succeeded in containing the enemy's attacks along the whole front. News received during the night from enemy sources, admits that the Americans have been obliged to evacuate... following violent German counter-attack.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

Other counter-attacks carried out by Rommel's troops succeeded in dislodging an American armored formation from another locality. During the enemy's hurried retreat, many prisoners fell into German hands, as well as thirteen tanks which were captured nearly intact. The enemy sustained heavy losses in men and material.

Italian Front

In the Adriatic sector as well as in the Tyrrhenian sector the enemy was not able to advance. Anglo-American troops are being steadily worn out and their offensive capacity has diminished. In the Adriatic sector, eighteen British tanks were destroyed. Night dispatches from enemy sources speak of a stiffening of the German defence and of stubborn resistance. A military commentator of the British radio has defined as "very audacious" the action carried out by Italian torpedo-bombers, in the course of which a big merchant-ship was sunk and another severely damaged.

Eastern Front

There were no important changes in the situation on the Eastern Front. German troops are engaged in fierce defensive fighting near Baranovici, where the Germans frustrated all Soviet attempts. The arrival of new reinforcements in the Vilna sector seems to be in preparation of a new German offensive in this region. Following Luftwaffe attacks in the Minsk neighborhood, many Soviet one-engined planes have been destroyed or damaged on the ground. A motor-convoy was also hit with good results.

German combat-planes continued their successful attacks against Soviet armored forces and infantry.

The Struggle against Partisans in the Balkans

The losses sustained by the partisans in Yugoslav territory during the month of June amount to 7,016 killed, 748 wounded and several thousand prisoners. The losses inflicted on the enemy in the course of mopping up operations in the region where General Tito's Headquarters was established are not included in these figures.

Turin Church re-built

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Italian Front

In the Adriatic sector as well as in the Tyrrhenian sector the enemy was not able to advance. Anglo-American troops are being steadily worn out and their offensive capacity has diminished. In the Adriatic sector, eighteen British tanks were destroyed. Night dispatches from enemy sources speak of a stiffening of the German defence and of stubborn resistance. A military commentator of the British radio has defined as "very audacious" the action carried out by Italian torpedo-bombers, in the course of which a big merchant-ship was sunk and another severely damaged.

Eastern Front

There were no important changes in the situation on the Eastern Front. German troops are engaged in fierce defensive fighting near Baranovici, where the Germans frustrated all Soviet attempts. The arrival of new reinforcements in the Vilna sector seems to be in preparation of a new German offensive in this region. Following Luftwaffe attacks in the Minsk neighborhood, many Soviet one-engined planes have been destroyed or damaged on the ground. A motor-convoy was also hit with good results.

German combat-planes continued their successful attacks against Soviet armored forces and infantry.

The Struggle against Partisans in the Balkans

The losses sustained by the partisans in Yugoslav territory during the month of June amount to 7,016 killed, 748 wounded and several thousand prisoners. The losses inflicted on the enemy in the course of mopping up operations in the region where General Tito's Headquarters was established are not included in these figures.

Turin Church re-built

The ancient church of the Franciscan Friars of Saint Anne, in Turin, destroyed by the enemy terroristic air-raid on December 8th 1942, has been re-built. Next Sunday, the Temple will be solemnly inaugurated by the Cardinal Archbishop of the city.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Strikes in England

The British Minister of Labour stated that during the month of May, one hundred and fifty-five strikes broke out in England. The number of strikers amounts to several thousands. The British war industry lost forty-five thousand working days.

Roosevelt wants to Abolish Lend-Lease Facilities for South-America

According to Washington information , Roosevelt is examining and preparing the necessary measures to abolish in South America - with the exception of Brasil - the benefits of the Lease-Lend agreement. Till yesterday, the United States had lent the South American countries one hundred and thirty-five million dollars. The only South American country which had not incurred in debts, was Argentina.

Several Civilians Interned in Egypt Freed

Following the pressure of public opinion, the Egyptian Government has been obliged to free most part of the civilian internees arrested under the accusation of Anglophobia. About seven hundred persons are still in concentration camps.

Allied aircraft fly over Switzerland

Anglo-American planes again flew over Switzerland yesterday, at a great height. The alert was sounded in Berne and Zurich.

House of Commons debate on soldiers' leaves

A debate took place in the House of Commons on the question of the leaves for British soldiers overseas. A labour member proposed to ask the American Government for a greater participation of its military forces in far off sectors of the war. In fact, North American soldiers have the right to go home after two years of service overseas, while the British soldiers must remain abroad for a much longer period, owing to the lack of other troops to substitute them.

Mexican Foreign Minister in Washington

A few hours after his arrival in Washington, the Mexican

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The number of strikers amounts to several thousands. The British war industry lost forty-five thousand working days.

Roosevelt wants to Abolish Lend-Lease Facilities for South-America

According to Washington information , Roosevelt is examining and preparing the necessary measures to abolish in South America - with the exception of Brasil - the benefits of the Lease-Lend agreement. Till yesterday, the United States had lent the South-American countries one hundred and thirty-five million dollars. The only South-American country which had not incurred in debts, was Argentina.

Several Civilians Interned in Egypt Freed

Following the pressure of public opinion, the Egyptian Government has been obliged to free most part of the civilian internees arrested under the accusation of Anglophobia. About seven hundred persons are still in concentration camps.

Allied aircraft fly over Switzerland

Anglo-American planes again flew over Switzerland yesterday, at a great height. The alert was sounded in Berne and Zurich.

House of Commons debate on soldiers' leaves

A debate took place in the House of Commons on the question of the leaves for British soldiers overseas. A Labour member proposed to ask the American Government for a greater participation of its military forces in far off sectors of the war. In fact, North American soldiers have the right to go home after two years of service overseas, while the British soldiers must remain abroad for a much longer period, owing to the lack of other troops to substitute them.

Mexican Foreign Minister in Washington

A few hours after his arrival in Washington, the Mexican Foreign Minister conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The Mexican representative was invited to the American Capital with the aim of referring on the situation of the economic independence, defended by the Government.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Fire destroys circus in Connecticut

A violent fire destroyed in a Connecticut locality the biggest circus of the world. Forty persons were killed, and the damages are very serious. The circus possessed three amphitheatres and could contain more than seven thousand spectators. The fire broke out yesterday afternoon, during a show, at which several children were assisting. The numoer of wounded is very high and it is believed that the number of dead may be still greater. The cause of the fire is not known.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -- 480 Meters-1400-July 7

Italian Front

Yesterday, fighting continued on the Tyrrhenian saliant, near Rosignano and Montecatini. This village is not to be confused with Montecatini, a resort in the province of Pistoia. The German defences repulsed enemy infiltration attempts. Positions remained stationary in other sectors. North of Perugia, particularly near Umbertide, the Allies made some progress. On the Adriatic coast, the enemy was forced to retreat two kilometers south of Osimo. German tanks stopped enemy armored infiltrations along the coast.

Eastern Front

On the central sector of the Russian Front, the Soviet thrust was slowed down. Soviet progress yesterday was not outstanding. Violent fighting took place at .... German counter-attacks forced the enemy to make new withdrawals. The Germans put up a stubborn resistance at Baranovici. Here, the enemy was able to move forward only in the Pripet sector, where for a distance of two hundred kilometers no important centers are to be found.

The situation on the Finnish front remains the same.

The Luftwaffe effectively bombed the Russian rear lines and strategic bases. Many tanks were destroyed, especially west of Minsk.

Air Raid Sirens Changed

The Ministry of the Interior reports that as of the fifteenth of this month, the air raid siren and the all-clear alarm will be changed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

assisting. The number of wounded is very high and it is believed that the number of dead may be still greater. The cause of the fire is not known.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -- 480 Meters-1400-July 7

Italian Front

Yesterday, fighting continued on the Tyrrhenian salient, near Rosignano and Montecatini. This village is not to be confused with Montecatini, a resort in the province of Pistoia. The German defences repulsed enemy infiltration attempts. Positions remained stationary in other sectors. North of Perugia, particularly near Umbertide, the Allies made some progress. On the Adriatic coast, the enemy was forced to retreat two kilometers south of Osimo. German tanks stopped enemy armored infiltrations along the coast.

Eastern Front

On the central sector of the Russian Front, the Soviet thrust was slowed down. Soviet progress yesterday was not outstanding. Violent fighting took place at ... German counter-attacks forced the enemy to make new withdrawals. The Germans put up a stubborn resistance at Baranovici. Here, the enemy was able to move forward only in the Pripet sector, where for a distance of two hundred kilometers no important centers are to be found.

The situation on the Finnish front remains the same.

The Luftwaffe effectively bombed the Russian rear lines and strategic bases. Many tanks were destroyed, especially west of Minsk.

Air Raid Sirens Changed

The Ministry of the Interior reports that as of the fifteenth of this month, the air raid siren and the all-clear alarm will be changed.

Provisions for Storage

In line of application of the directives pertaining to activity of co-operatives, an agreement has been reached between the National Co-operative Alliance and the Administration of Industrial Workers to the effect that all store counters presently available must be converted into co-operative stores, in order to create co-operatives for the workers of the various establishments; all installations and goods in the stores at the present time will be turned over to the co-operatives.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Bonomi Versus Vatican

A Swedish reporter states that Bonomi and Togliatti are preoccupied with the Vatican problem. Many political figures have tried to induce Bonomi to denounce the Lateran Treaty, in as much as it was motivated by Fascism.

Antonescu Decorates Patriot

Marshal Antonescu, in an order of the day, cited the valorous deportment of a Rumanian youth who supplied front-line soldiers with water and food until he was killed by gun fire. The remains of the heroic youth have been interred in the heros' cementary.

Cordell Hull Statement

Cordell Hull states that the Four Power Conference to establish a post war organization has been postponed on account of the failure of the Soviet Government to give its approval. This news confirms once again the autonomy of the Kremlin vis-à-vis the Anglo-Saxons in the matter of international politics.

Burmese Mission in Nanking

The extraordinary Burmese Mission has arrived in Nanking where it will confer for several days. The press of the two countries considers this event of great importance for the solidarity of the two nations in the creation of a new Asiatic order.

Western Front

Late reports state that enemy losses in invasion waters are one cruiser, three destroyers, and six transports, totalling thirty-two thousand tons: another cruiser was seriously damaged. The successes reported in yesterday's German Communique are not included in this figure.

Churchill Statement

Churchill's statement yesterday apropos the effects of the flying torpedoes is considered by the Wilhelmstrasse as an alibi to the British public covering the inefficience of defence measures. The trumped-up statements about the defence measures adopted can be nothing other than an admission of the failure of these measures, presented for the comfort of the populations of the stricken area.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

Antonescu Decorates Patriot

Marshal Antonescu, in an order of the day, cited the valorous deportment of a Rumanian youth who supplied front-line soldiers with water and food until he was killed by gun fire. The remains of the heroic youth have been interred in the heros' cemetary.

Cordell Hull Statement

Cordell Hull states that the Four Power Conference to establish a post war organization has been postponed on account of the failure of the Soviet Government to give its approval. This news confirms once again the autonomy of the Kremlin vis-à-vis the Anglo-Saxons in the matter of international politics.

Burmese Mission in Nanking

The extraordinary Burmese Mission has arrived in Nanking where it will confer for several days. The press of the two countries considers this event of great importance for the solidarity of the two nations in the creation of a new Asiatic order.

Western Front

Late reports state that enemy losses in invasion waters are one cruiser, three destroyers, and six transports, totalling thirty-two thousand tons=another cruiser was seriously damaged. The successes reported in yesterday's German Communique are not included in this figure.

Churchill Statement

Churchill's statement yesterday apropos the effects of the flying torpedoes is considered by the Wilhelmstrasse as an alibi to the British public covering the inefficience of defence measures. The trumped-up statements about the defence measures adopted can be nothing other than an admission of the failure of these measures, presented for the comfort of the populations of the stricken area.

Greetings

- The following sailors stationed in Spain send affectionate greetings to their families: Giovanni Battistini, Franco Bergani, Pietro Russo, Vittorio Tognolo, Sergio Manzetti Luigi Bernardelli, Giuseppe Diotallevi, Pierino Berenzini, Filippo corvierini, Giuseppe Mauretti, Mario Daniele.

3831

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 1700 - July 7

From invaded Italy

By permission of the military Governor of the Province of Rome, several thousand State and auxiliary Fascist officials and employees with their families are now practically destitute.

It must be recalled that the Republican authorities have a large number of hostages in their hands, and that, if necessary, reprisals will be carried out against them as a counter-action of measures taken against people guilty only of being honest and faithful to their country.

Foreign News

Asia Conference: The Asia conference for a post-war organisation has been postponed, Cordell Hull declared, because the Soviet Government has taken as yet no decision on the matter.

Chiang Kai-shek stated that conditions in China are even worse than before.

Burmese Mission to Nankin

The Burmese special mission has arrived in Nankin to discuss the collaboration between the various countries for the new Eastern Order.

Review of Events and Opinions (incomprehensible)

Portuguese Comments

It is stated in Portugal that Badoglio's surrender will turn Italy into a land of the dead. ..... Thus, the Italians, after having been masters of the world and, many centuries later, having re-established the Roman Empire, should be content with serving as waiters and going about as organ-grinders to amuse the Anglo-Americans.

Review of Foreign News

Doctor Goebbels, in an article published in "Das Reich", states that the war has now reached a dead end, and that the greatest mistake committed by the enemy was that of driving the German people to a life-and-death struggle, with the result that today, everybody in Germany thinks alike. For Germany, this is not a war that can end in victory or defeat. ..... The Anglo-Americans have come to Europe to liberate - as they say - the peoples of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

with their families are now practically destitute.

It must be recalled that the Republican authorities have a large number of hostages in their hands, and that, if necessary, reprisals will be carried out against them as a counter-action of measures taken against people guilty only of being honest and faithful to their country.

Foreign News

Asia Conference: The Asia conference for a post-war organisation has been postponed, Cordell Hull declared, because the Soviet Government has taken as yet no decision on the matter.

Chiang Kai-shek stated that conditions in China are even worse than before.

Burmese Mission to Nankin

The Burmese special mission has arrived in Nankin to discuss the collaboration between the various countries for the new Eastern Order.

Review of Events and Opinions (incomprehensible)

Portuguese Comments

It is stated in Portugal that Badoglio's surrender will turn Italy into a land of the dead. ..... Thus, the Italians, after having been masters of the world and, many centuries later, having re-established the Roman Empire, should be content with serving as waiters and going about as organ-grinders to amuse the Anglo-Americans.

Review of Foreign News

Doctor Goebbels, in an article published in "Das Reich", states that the war has now reached a dead end, and that the greatest mistake committed by the enemy was that of driving the German people to a life-and-death struggle, with the result that today, everybody in Germany thinks alike. For Germany, this is not a war that can end in victory or defeat. ..... The Anglo-Americans have come to Europe to liberate - as they say - the peoples of the Continent; and to achieve this aim they destroy cities, kill men, women and children and .....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

New German Weapon

Churchill, in his last speech, had to admit that the new German weapon is most effective.

Great stress is laid in the German Press on the British Premier's words. The "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes: "He was compelled to recognize German superiority".

The French Press also points out that Churchill was unable to gloss over the fact that the German weapon's effects are disastrous.

Churchill, in fact, has been flatly contradicting BBC which stated that nobody has been killed except a dog. The British are now paying high price for the destructions wrought by the Anglo-American air forces on European towns.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-230 M.-2000 - JULY 7

Southern Front

In Central Italy, Anglo-American armored forces and infantry detachments launched violent attacks early this morning. In the Adriatic sector the German defenses, after violent fighting, during which seventeen enemy tanks were destroyed, withheld the enemy pressure. Only in the environs of Osimo were the attackers able to make a local infiltration.

North of Lake Trasimeno, in the area of Siena and the vicinity of Volterra and Rosignano, numerous enemy thrusts were repulsed by the German troops. Many American armored vehicles were destroyed.

The nerve centers of the fighting are still north of.... and Arezzo, where Allied formations made several unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the web of defences. In this sector, the enemy lost nineteen tanks.

In spite of the great amount of material employed and the presence of superior forces, the Anglo-Americans were not able to achieve a success during the last twenty-four hours.

Eastern Front

Soviet pressure on the northern wing, as well as on the southern part of the battlefield, continued with undiminished violence

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

to gloss over the fact that the German weapon's effects are disastrous.

Churchill, in fact, has been flatly contradicting BBC which stated that nobody has been killed except a dog. The British are now paying a high price for the destructions wrought by the Anglo-American air forces on European towns.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-230 M.-2000 - JULY 7

Southern Front

In central Italy, Anglo-American armored forces and infantry detachments launched violent attacks early this morning. In the Adriatic sector the German defenses, after violent fighting, during which seventeen enemy tanks were destroyed, withheld the enemy pressure. Only in the environs of Osimo were the attackers able to make a local infiltration.

North of Lake Trasimeno, in the area of Siena and the vicinity of Volterra and Rosignano, numerous enemy thrusts were repulsed by the German troops. Many American armored vehicles were destroyed.

The nerve centers of the fighting are still north of.... and Arezzo, where Allied formations made several unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the web of defences. In this sector, the enemy lost nineteen tanks.

In spite of the great amount of material employed and the presence of superior forces, the Anglo-Americans were not able to achieve a success during the last twenty-four hours.

Eastern Front

Soviet pressure on the northern wing, as well as on the southern part of the battlefield, continued with undiminished violence during the last twenty-four hours. The Bolheviks, after a strong artillery preparation, tried to cross the Dvina but were repulsed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

by the fire of German defences.

East of Vilna, bitter fighting continues. In this sector, the Germans are putting up a determined resistance.

On the southern wing the Bolsheviks approached the locality of Baronivichi; east of here, there was violent fighting.

The German troops are also fighting in the Minsk region, engaging the Bolshevik troops from the rear and on the flank.

In the Kovel and Taraopol sectors, the Russian Command brought up fresh divisions, particularly east of Kovel. All enemy attacks, up to the present time, have been repulsed, with very high losses for the Russians.

The Luftwaffe last night bombed railroads, deposits and enemy troop concentrations, causing many large fires and serious damage.

Air Front

Formations of American bombers, supported by many fighters, penetrated German territory this morning near Balkan territory. German and Hungarian air defences promptly intervened, engaging the enemy planes in violent encounters, during the course of which more than sixty enemy planes were shot down. Other bombers, seriously damaged, were forced down in Croatian territory. The figure of complete enemy losses is being determined. German night fighters last night shot down twelve enemy planes near Vienna.

Milan Celebrates Dead Parachutists

A solemn religious rite was celebrated in Milan this morning in memory of the heroic dead of the Nembo Parachute Batallion. Authorities and high-ranking officers of all branches of the service, survivors of the Nembo Batallion (which fought with glory on the Nettuno Front), many representatives of the Folgore and San Marco Batallions, and of the Republican Army and Guards - all listened to the fervid words of the Chaplain Lieutenant of the parachutists, who celebrated mass in the field. Subsequently, the Nembo Batallion Commander called the roll of the dead.

Welfare Director Nominated

Angelo Ercolani has been nominated president of the Welfare Societes for the Aid of Refugees from All Invaded Territories; he replaces Doctor Giuseppe Toffano.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

In the Kovel and Tarnopol sectors, the Russian Command brought up fresh divisions, particularly east of Kovel. All enemy attacks, up to the present time, have been repulsed, with very high losses for the Russians.

The Luftwaffe last night bombed railroads, deposits and enemy troop concentrations, causing many large fires and serious damage.

Air Front

Formations af American bombers, supported by many fighters, penetrated German territory this morning near Balkan territory. German and Hungarian air defences promptly intervened, engaging the enemy planes in violent encounters, during the course of which more than sixty enemy planes were shot down. Other bombers, seriously damaged, were forced down in Croatian territory. The figure of complete enemy losses is being determined. German night fighters last night shot down twelve enemy planes near Vienna.

Milan Celebrates Dead Parachutists

A solemn religious rite was celebrated in Milan this morning in memory of the heroic dead of the Nembo Parachute Batallion. Authorities and high-ranking officers of all branches of the service, survivors of the Nembo Batallion (which fought with glory on the Nettuno Front), many representatives of the Folgore and San Marco Batallions, and of the Republican Army and Guards - all listened to the fervid words of the Chaplain Lieutenant of the parachutists, who celebrated mass in the field. Subsequently, the Nembo Batallion Commander called the roll of the dead.

Welfare Director Nominated

Angelo Ercolani has been nominated president of the Welfare Societes for the Aid of Refugees from All Invaded Territories; he replaces Doctor Giuseppe Toffano.

New York Can Be Bombed

Reuters reports that the ex-chief of the Berlin office of the Associated Press, in a broadcast in America, stated that it is possible that New York could be bombed by German planes.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Von Papen's Whereabouts

At Wilhelmstrasse, Minister Schmidt stated that all rumors circulated about German Ambassador von Papen are absolutely ungrounded. Von Papen is no longer at Ankara but has gone with his ambassadorial staff to his summer residence in Turkish territory. The German Minister furthermore declared that the rumors to the effect that von Papen had conferred with important personalities about the possibilities of peace are equally without foundation.

German Opinion of International Money Plan

The Reich Economic Minister and President of the Reich's Bank has made an address concerning international monetary plans. He began by saying that the Anglo-American schemes pretend to create order in the financial budgets of the various countries - "but", continued the German Minister, "the only successful plan is one which will assure (by means of regular economic controls) that the monetary budgets do not fall into disorder. The Germans sustain the theory that all the people of Europe and of the world are capable of developing their production potentialities.

Candidates for Turkish Foreign Ministry

Amongst the possible candidates for the vacant post of Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, political circles in Ankara have advanced that of the new Ambassador to Tokio, Gettecher (?). In as much as he has twice had to postpone his trip to Tokio, it is deduced that he may assume the vacant post. Gettecher was for many years President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Turkish Parliament.

American Decree on Philippines

Rocsevelt has signed a bill for the independance of the Philippines. According to news from Manila, the president of the Philippines declared that his people had to fight for their independance and that the United States decree means nothing to them.

Swedish Mobilization

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

circulated about German Ambassador von Papen are absolutely ungrounded. Von Papen is no longer at Ankara but has gone with his ambassadorial staff to his summer residence in Turkish territory. The German Minister furthermore declared that the rumors to the effect that von Papen had conferred with important personalities about the possibilities of peace are equally without foundation.

German Opinion of International Money Plan

The Reich Economic Minister and President of the Reich's Bank has made an address concerning international monetary plans. He began by saying that the Anglo-American schemes pretend to create order in the financial budgets of the various countries - "but", continued the German Minister, "the only successful plan is one which will assure (by means of regular economic controls) that the monetary budgets do not fall into disorder. The Germans sustain the theory that all the people of Europe and of the world are capable of developing their production potentialities.

Candidates for Turkish Foreign Ministry

Amongst the possible candidates for the vacant post of Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, political circles in Ankara have advanced that of the new Ambassador to Tokio, Gettecher (?). In as much as he has twice had to postpone his trip to Tokio, it is deduced that he may assume the vacant post. Gettecher was for many years President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Turkish Parliament.

American Decree on Philippines

Roosevelt has signed a bill for the independance of the Philippines. According to news from Manila, the president of the Philippines declared that his people had to fight for their independance and that the United States decree means nothing to them.

Swedish Mobilization

On the basis of a law presented by a special committee of the Swedish Parliament concerning civil defence, all Swedes between the ages of 16 and 65 will be obliged to undergo defence service, whether in war or peace.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The Following Italians in Military Service in Germany Greet Their Families and Assure Them of Their Good Health

Mario Barbato - Armando Barberis - Francesco Carrera - Giovanni Monti - Angelo Sghetti - Cesare Favini - Pasquale Pagotta - Pietro Leonardi - Francesco Morinni - Giovanni Mansia - Mario Mantovani - Publio Morra - Primo Pensa - Zaccheria Rovani - Giuseppe Rodino - Esposito Pepe - Mario Spinosa - Leonardo Torri- Pietro Trovati - Giuseppe Giuno.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE IN GERMAN TO AFRICA 2215 JULY 4
(Monitored in Algiers)

Four Weeks of Invasion Offensive by Dittmar

Four weeks have passed since Montgomery's Anglo-American troops commenced their attack on the coast of Normandy by sea and air. Four weeks of violent fighting have passed but the battle is still in its first phase. Its progress must therefore be a great disappointment to all those who thought they would obtain a decision by this tremendous attack, which should have carried everything before it. They now have to realise that the firse step, although difficult, was not the most difficult and above all things not decisive.

We can quite understand the opinions in our opponent's camps when they say they are not satisfied with the progress of invasion. Opinions like this are always the best reply to certain naive conceptions, especially when the battle was expected to go better. They probably thought of a second Dieppe, a greater Dieppe, a short exchange of blow and counterblow, which would have put and end to all invasion hopes once and for all. But things are not just as easy as that. Nobody can say whether the battle which we call the invasion is the decisive battle for which the English and Americans have prepared for such a long time. Can anybody in view of these facts really believe that if we had repelled the first landings this would ease the strategic load represented by the presence of well-armed invasion army in the British Isles? To put the question would be to deny it. A repelled attack would only have meant that the opponent would have made another much better prepared attack with probably stronger forces. There is no doubt that a very bloody battle is necessary and that others will be required to obtain a really decisive decision in the west.

We have in this connection already compared Montgomery's army's first battle with an advance action, whose task it is to obtain space and favourable conditions, and in this manner prepare for the decision.

It is well known how difficult this job is under normal conditons, especially how difficult the decision is for the man in charge of the advance action, as to whether to proceed ruthlessly or whether to proceed carefully. Too little initiative and spirit would mean that certain favourable circumstances are not made use of whilst too much initiative could bring about situations which may force the battle into unexpected and unwishedfor channels. The task of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

commenced their attack on the coast of Normandy by sea and air. Four weeks of violent fighting have passed but the battle is still in its first phase. Its progress must therefore be a great disappointment to all those who thought they would obtain a decision by this tremendous attack, which should have carried everything before it. They now have to realise that the firse step, although difficult, was not the most difficult and above all things not decisive.

We can quite understand the opinions in our opponent's camps when they say they are not satisfied with the progress of invasion. Opinions like this are always the best reply to certain naive conceptions, especially when the battle was expected to go better. They probably thought of a second Dieppe, a greater Dieppe, a short exchange of blow and counterblow, which would have put and end to all invasion hopes once and for all. But things are not just as easy as that. Nobody can say whether the battle which we call the invasion is the decisive battle for which the English and Americans have prepared for such a long time. Can anybody in view of these facts really believe that if we had repelled the first landings this would ease the strategic load represented by the presence of well-armed invasion army in the British Isles? To put the question would be to deny it. A repelled attack would only have meant that the opponent would have made another much better prepared attack with probably stronger forces. There is no doubt that a very bloody battle is necessary and that others will be required to obtain a really decisive decision in the west.

We have in this connection already compared Montgomery's army's first battle with an advance action, whose task it is to obtain space and favourable conditions, and in this manner prepare for the decision.

It is well known how difficult this job is under normal conditons, especially how difficult the decision is for the man in charge of the advance action, as to whether to proceed ruthlessly or whether to proceed carefully. Too little initiative and spirit would mean that certain favourable circumstances are not made use of whilst too much initiative could bring about situations which may force the battle into unexpected and unwished for channels. The task of the leader of the advance guard has not been estimated highly in the annals of history for nothing. General von York's campaign in 1813-1814 is the classic example. No wonder Montgomery took his job

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

as leader of advance guard seriously, when the first of his invasion troops stepped on French soil during the night of June 6th. The question whether initiative or reticense should be the tendency for total operation had to be decided in favour of the first.

It was obvious that the German opponent would only have local reserves at the start to throw against British and Americans at any of the points they chose to commense invasion. It was up to them to utilise this period. Ruthless advance after first collecting forces under protection of their big naval guns was trumps. In this manner Montgomery's armies could not only have developed the ground before them in our sense of an advance guard, thus forming a basis for an immediately-following large offensive in a generally southern direction which would have resulted in favorable fighting conditions for the units still in England because each step which Montgomery took in a southerly direction would have drawn all the operative reserves of the German western armies. There is no need for us to mention already repeatedly quoted enemy time tables to prove enemy intensions, because events themselves speak quite clearly, especially as there is no longer any doubt about the number of units at Montgomery's disposal, their numbers and type correspond with what we thought was our opponents' intentions. They prove that Montgomery has already had to throw a great part of his armies into battle, which was only intended as an advance action.

Events however soon took on quite a different turn for the leader of the advance guard and of combined Anglo-American operations. The landing itself was successful in so far as one can speak of gaining ground on Norman soil, but by no means to the extent originally intended. How the choice as to which procedure was better, ruthless advance or guarded advance, Montgomery had to, whether he wanted or not, decide on the latter, at least from that moment onwards when the unsuccessful advances on Saint Lô and Tilly showed him that a quick decision was not possible for him in view of the determined German defensive front. Attacks during the last few days, of the British to the south of Caen, and of the Americans again around Saint Lô are obviously an attempt by Montgomery to become master of a situation, the result of which is an open question at the moment, whereas it was undoubtedly in favour of the attackers originally, even in the event of only a partially successful invasion. Nothing characterises these tremendous defensive battles more than the fact that they are still taking place within range of the enemy's naval guns.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

stepped on French soil during the night of June 6th. The question whether initiative or reticence should be the tendency for total operation had to be decided in favour of the first.

It was obvious that the German opponent would only have local reserves at the start to throw against British and Americans at any of the points they chose to commence invasion. It was up to them to utilise this period. Ruthless advance after first collecting forces under protection of their big naval guns was trumps. In this manner Montgomery's armies could not only have developed the ground before them in our sense of an advance guard, thus forming a basis for an immediately-following large offensive in a generally southern direction which would have resulted in favorable fighting conditions for the units still in England because each step which Montgomery took in a southerly direction would have drawn all the operative reserves of the German western armies. There is no need for us to mention already repeatedly quoted enemy time tables to prove enemy intensions, because events themselves speak quite clearly, especially as there is no longer any doubt about the number of units at Montgomery's disposal, their numbers and type correspond with what we thought was our opponents' intentions. They prove that Montgomery has already had to throw a great part of his armies into battle, which was only intended as an advance action.

Events however soon took on quite a different turn for the leader of the advance guard and of combined Anglo-American operations. The landing itself was successful in so far as one can speak of gaining ground on Norman soil, but by no means to the extent originally intended. How the choice as to which procedure was better, ruthless advance or guarded advance, Montgomery had to, whether he wanted or not, decide on the latter, at least from that moment onwards when the unsuccessful advances on Saint Lô and Tilly showed him that a quick decision was not possible for him in view of the determined German defensive front. Attacks during the last few days, of the British to the south of Caen, and of the Americans again around Saint Lô are obviously an attempt by Montgomery to become master of a situation, the result of which is an open question at the moment, whereas it was undoubtedly in favour of the attackers originally, even in the event of only a partially successful invasion. Nothing characterises these tremendous defensive battles more than the fact that they are still taking place within range of the enemy's naval guns.

TS86

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

That there are undoubted tactical advantages for the enemy, even if they have been without any successes worth mentioning up to now is (looking at it operatively) a proof of insignificance of his progress up to the prdsent because he is still in a hardly increased bridgehead, after four weeks of hard fighting, with tremendous losses. Fighting for Cherbourg is therefore of considerable importance, in view of the above. This too is part of the second section of the fighting which the opponent had to follow even if adapting himself to the completeness of his initial success. What they did not manage by their attack from sea and air in the first instance, they have now obtained by their tremendous attack, with all the means at their disposal against the sea fortress. Nobody will deny the enemy High Command the consequences of following their aims, nobody will deny that the enemy troops will make the most use of the surfeit of weapons supplied them. But the fact still exists that comparatively small German garrisons have for four weeks now understood how to stop the enemy from gaining his objective, and that is the port. That is why the fighting in the foreground, even if the defender was finally overcome by sheer weight of numbers can be estimated so highly even if only for the reason that purely passive defence would hardly have caused the enemy tremendous losses which successful counter-attacks did at Vologne and Montebourg. We are all impressed at the heroic endurance of those of the fort garrisons, who fought to the last, even after the fate of Cherbourg had been sealed. The navy and forces and air forces have each given their best and last. This fight to the last would have been worthy of admiration in itself. But the tactical, nay, strategic importance due to every day and every hour the enemy was kept from his goal, makes the final fight for Cherbourg so important, and more than just a heroic gesture. It was as much military necessity as death-defying stubbornness which governed the defenders of Cherbourg and Jobourg when they fought their final battle. It need not be mentioned that such conduct, when there seems to be no reason for it, is of paramount importance in the future. We must not forget that respect which our opponent has for such heroic fighting will be of great importance for future decisions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763521

If we state that present conditions on the invasion front are an open question for both sides, we are quite aware of the fact that such a statement must bear in mind the fact that only part of the armies on British soil have been thrown into the Normandy battle. It is however quite obvious that we take into consideration both units which have been put into the fray, and the leadership. It is quite obvious that the British and Americans themselves are at the moment facing particularly difficult decisions regarding continuation of the invasion. They are in no way as easy as they were on June 6th. We would, as we have in the past, not have taken into consideration the possibilities which the weapon of reprisal V-1 may have on the development of events had not English opinion brought this question up in connection with the invasion front. It is interesting to hear now from official sources the warning not to overlook the importance of offensive in preference to defensive measures for the new German V-1 weapon. Even if the warning is meant individually, as it may, it does show that we are on the right road in fighting the Anglo-American air terror, and that there are other unexpected effects connected with this weapon. We are now reiterating what we said before. Fighting on the invasion front is still an open question in all respects. It opens up many possibilities yet. No decision is recognisable yet. It must first of all hit the opponent, who, as attacker, is intent on coming to a quick decision, much harder than us. If we take a long view of the events, taking other theatres of war into consideration, it will be our task to make the decision more thorough, the longer events take. In this respect the history of V-1, its creation and use, can be an example and warning to us.

GERMANY IN ENGLISH TO EUROPE 2330 JULY 4 (Monitored in London)

American Gangsters in France

The fact that Americans are employing gangster battalions on the Invasion Front is confirmed by the large number of bestial

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Normandy battle. It is however quite obvious that we take into consideration both units which have been put into the fray, and the leadership. It is quite obvious that the British and Americans themselves are at the moment facing particularly difficult decisions regarding continuation of the invasion. They are in no way as easy as they were on June 6th. We would, as we have in the past, not have taken into consideration the possibilities which the weapon of reprisal V-1 may have on the development of events had not English opinion brought this question up in connection with the invasion front. It is interesting to hear now from official sources the warning not to overlook the importance of offensive in preference to defensive measures for the new German V-1 weapon. Even if the warning is meant individually, as it may, it does show that we are on the right road in fighting the Anglo-American air terror, and that there are other unexpected effects connected with this weapon. We are now reiterating what we said before. Fighting on the invasion front is still an open question in all respects. It opens up many possibilities yet. No decision is recognisable yet. It must first of all hit the opponent, who, as attacker, is intent on coming to a quick decision, much harder than us. If we take a long view of the events, taking other theatres of war into consideration, it will be our task to make the decision more thorough, the longer events take. In this respect the history of V-1, its creation and use, can be an example and warning to us.

GERMANY IN ENGLISH TO EUROPE 2330 JULY 4 (Monitored in London)

American Gangsters in France

The fact that Americans are employing gangster battalions on the Invasion Front is confirmed by the large number of bestial murders of German prisoners during a German counter-thrust in the Vire sector on June 13th, in which the enemy was repulsed to the southeast of Montmarti. Bodies of a number of German soldiers were found. An examination of these bodies resulted in the discovery that the men had been tied up in a crouching position with their hands crossed in front of them, and then shot. The fact that the German soldiers had suffered from no other kinds of wounds is proof that they were brutally murdered after having been tied up.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

BERLIN PRESS - 0800 - JULY 5 - (Monitored in London)

Synagogues Open in Rome

Barcelona: After the occupation of Rome by mercenaries of the United States Jews, the main synagogue in Rome has been reopened. A procession made its way from the synagogue to the Capitol, where American occupation authorities have made themselves at home. In the procession was the American General, Levy, who as Colonel led a squadron in the first terror raid on the Capital of Catholic Christendom, and the oldest center of European culture.

In the first bombing of the historic places of Rome on 19th July, 1943, the basilica of St.Lorenzo was among the places destroyed.

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS- 2045 - JULY 5 - (Monitored in London)

From Bernard Lescrinier's article "For Beyoglu Only"

In addition to the German paper, the official spokesman of the foreign office in Wilhelmstrasse, Dr Paul Schmidt, and Deputy Reich Chief Helmut Suendermann, have taken from files material which has been collected over roughly two years, on the effects of heavy Allied air attacks against German towns, and passed it on to persons attending the press conference for perusual.

All the horror which follows in the wake of modern air war, all the terror released by explosions of super-dimensional bombs, becomes alive again when seen through the photographs collected in these folders.

It is difficult at the moment to ascertain whether this German defence, started so suddenly, is merely an anticipated reply to statements of the British Prime Minister, or whether it is tantamount to heralding the next higher degree of retaliation. Much would seem to speak for the latter assumption.

The method whereby Berlin intends to prepare against future accusations from London through statements or by the press is shown by the fact that Wilhelmstrasse is now about to release for publication official documentary evidence compiled by authorities of towns which have suffered heavy bomb damage.

Documents are to be released which soberly compute the effect of individual raids, number of fatal casualties, and other details hitherto kept strictly secret.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

the procession was the American General, Levy, who [illegible]
a squadron in the first terror raid on the Capital of Catholic Christendom, and the oldest center of European culture.

In the first bombing of the historic places of Rome on 19th July, 1943, the basilica of St.Lorenzo was among the places destroyed.

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS- 2045 - JULY 5 - (Monitored in London)

From Bernard Lescrinier's article "For Beyoglu Only"

In addition to the German paper, the official spokesman of the foreign office in Wilhelmstrasse, Dr Paul Schmidt, and Deputy Reich Chief Helmut Suendermann, have taken from files material which has been collected over roughly two years, on the effects of heavy Allied air attacks against German towns, and passed it on to persons attending the press conference for perusual.

All the horror which follows in the wake of modern air war, all the terror released by explosions of super-dimensional bombs, becomes alive again when seen through the photographs collected in these folders.

It is difficult at the moment to ascertain whether this German defence, started so suddenly, is merely an anticipated reply to statements of the British Prime Minister, or whether it is tantamount to heralding the next higher degree of retaliation. Much would seem to speak for the latter assumption.

The method whereby Berlin intends to prepare against future accusations from London through statements or by the press is shown by the fact that Wilhelmstrasse is now about to release for publication official documentary evidence compiled by authorities of towns which have suffered heavy bomb damage.

Documents are to be released which soberly compute the effect of individual raids, number of fatal casualties, and other details hitherto kept strictly secret.

A report by Police President of Hamburg on the series of attacks on his city says the raids were followed by fires spreading over wide areas which destroyed whole districts. Tens of thousands of individual fires merged into extensive conflagrations

3826

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Hundreds of corpses lay in the streets. These were people who had left their air raid shelters and tried to find a way of escape. Many thousands were suffocated in shelters, poisoned by coal gas or burned to cinders. The number of fatal casualties caused by this series of large-scale attacks (says official report of the President of Hamburg police) amounts to 39814 so far recovered. The number of people still buried under the debris can be gauged by the figures of people reported missing, which the Police President assessed on July 1st as 1571.

Accounts given by Police Presidents of other German towns, including Berlin, run on similar lines. Their figures of missing persons tally with material available for foreign correspondents after each individual attack.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN - 12,2 Kcs - 0900 - JULY 7

Western Front

New York: The United Press reports with regard to the fighting near La Haye de Puis: The fighting in Normandy has cost the Americans enormous casualties. The Germans have turned every house into a small fortress. The area is studded with machine-gun nests.

Rundstedt Relieved of Command

Fuehrer Headquarters: General Field Marshal von Kluge took over the High Command in the west, replacing General Field Marshal von Rundstedt, who has been relieved for reasons of health. The Fuehrer, in a cordially written letter, expressed his particular appreciation to General Field Marshal von Rundstedt, who has greatly distinguished himself in most difficult situations. The Fuehrer proposed to employ his services for special tasks.

Italian Front

Berlin: Focal points of fighting are in both coastal sector. On the Adriatic coast, British troops penetrated into the locality of Osino, but were immediately driven out by a German counter-thrust. In the western coastal sector and in the area of Siena, new thrusts by American and Moroccan forcese were frustrated.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

can be gauged by the figures of people reported missing, which the Police President assessed on July 1st as 1571.

Accounts given by Police Presidents of other German towns, including Berlin, run on similar lines. Their figures of missing persons tally with material available for foreign correspondents after each individual attack.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN - 12,2 Kcs - 0900 - JULY 7

Western Front

New York: The United Press reports with regard to the fighting near La Haye de Puis: The fighting in Normandy has cost the Americans enormous casualties. The Germans have turned every house into a small fortress. The area is studded with machine-gun nests.

Rundstedt Relieved of Command

Fuehrer Headquarters: General Field Marshal von Kluge took over the High Command in the west, replacing General Field Marshal von Rundstedt, who has been relieved for reasons of health. The Fuehrer, in a cordially written letter, expressed his particular appreciation to General Field Marshal von Rundstedt, who has greatly distinguished himself in most difficult situations. The Fuehrer proposed to employ his services for special tasks.

Italian Front

Berlin: Focal points of fighting are in both coastal sector. On the Adriatic coast, British troops penetrated into the locality of Osino, but were immediately driven out by a German counter-thrust. In the western coastal sector and in the area of Siena, new thrusts by American and Moroccan forcese were frustrated.

Eastern Front

On the land ridges near Baranovichi and Moledechno, attacking Bolshevists encountered German bolt positions which blocked them from a further advance. North-east of Baranovichi offensive Soviet

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

forces were checked and repulsed. Enemy attempts at advancing along other points of the isthmus also failed. Sovier armored troops were forced several times to turn back, owing to the defensive fire. In the rear of the Bolshevists, south and southeast of Minsk, there are still strong German forces who made their way in bitter fighting towards the west.

V-1 in Action Over England

London: Yesterday, the German repisal weapon, V-1, continued to be employed against targets in southern England and in the area of Greater London. This was reported last night by the British News Service.

Germany's Strength

Madrid: A Spanish newspaper writes:"Germany's strength is unshattered. German war production and the accomplishments of the German army are constantly a source of surprise to the Allies."

La Guardia's New Suggestions

New York: La Guardia, the Jewish Major of New York, suggested that the property of the Italian-occupied areas be brought under control of Jewish capital, and that combine Italian industries be incorporated into U.S.Corporations.

German Sculptor Awarded Goethe - Medal

Berlin: The sculptor, Professor Richard Halbe, in Berlin, Schlachtensee, was decorated with the Goethe-Medal on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE -- IN GERMAN - 15,31o Kcs.-0945

Enemy Shipping Losses

Berlin: According to final reports, in the attack carried out by heavy German bombers on enemy shipping concentrations during the night of July 4th, another freighter of 7,000 tons was sunk,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

V-1 in Action Over England

London: Yesterday, the German repisal weapon, V-1, continued to be employed against targets in southern England and in the area of Greater London. This was reported last night by the British News Service.

Germary's Strength

Madrid: A Spanish newspaper writes:"Germany's strength is unshattered. German war production and the accomplishments of the German army are constantly a source of surprise to the Allies."

La Guardia's New Suggestions

New York: La Guardia, the Jewish Major of New York, suggested that the property of the Italian-occupied areas be brought under control of Jewish capital, and that combine Italian industries be incorporated into U.S.Corporations.

German Sculptor Awarded Goethe - Medal

Berlin: The sculptor, Professor Richard Halbe, in Berlin, Schlachtensee, was decorated with the Goethe-Medal on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE -- IN GERMAN - I5,31o Kcs.-0945

[illegible] Losses

Berlin: According to final reports, in the attack carried out by heavy German bombers on enemy shipping concentrations during the night of July 4th, another freighter of 7,000 tons was sunk, one destroyer heavily damaged and one freighter of I0,000 tons set afire. Over the occupied western territories, the enemy lost fifty-seven planes, including forty-four engined bombers. Our Navy sank two large transports totalling I5,000 tons, one destroyer and one frigate, and heavily damaged another transport of 9,000 tons off the invasion coast.

3825

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

Other Allied Shipping Losses

Berlin: Further successes by the German Navy on sinkings of Allied shipping off the invasion coast have just been reported. Two large vessels, including one landing craft of 9,000 tons, and two destroyers were sunk. Another destroyer and two vessels were so heavily damaged that they may be considered lost. Furthermore, one cruiser was heavily damaged because it was seen to be badly listing.

Anglo-American Tank Losses

Berlin: A war correspondent of the German News Agency reports: During the past few days, the enemy lost 372 tanks. These represent only losses which have been accounted for. However, it may be assumed with certainty that another great number of tanks must be considered lost, for the time being, due to heavy damage.

Flying Bombs Over England

London: The British News Service reports this morning at 530 hours that during the night of Thursday, flying bombs exploded in southern England. Damage and casualties among the population were caused.

Italian Front

Berlin: On the Italian Front heavy fighting continued on Wednesday, particularly in the western and southern coastal sector. The enemy supported by new and heavy tank forces, attempted again and again to pierce the German front. All attacks, however, were smashed in front of the German positions, with heavy losses to the enemy. A great number of enemy tanks were shot up. North of Lake Trasimeno, near Volterra and on both sides of Rosignano, other tank-supported attacks were partly smashed in front of the German lines, partly in a counter-thrust at point-blank range. A tank-destroyer unit alone blasted seven U.S. armored cars near Rosignano.

Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, fighting activity flared up again between the Upper Dniester and Kovel.

In the central sector, fierce fighting continues on the isthmuses of Baranovichi and Molodechno. Near Baranovichi German

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

two destroyers were sunk. Another destroyer and two vessels were so heavily damaged that they may be considered lost. Furthermore, one cruiser was heavily damaged because it was seen to be badly listing.

Anglo-American Tank Losses

Berlin: A war correspondent of the German News Agency reports: During the past few days, the enemy lost 372 tanks. These represent only losses which have been accounted for. However, it may be assumed with certainty that another great number of tanks must be considered lost, for the time being, due to heavy damage.

Flying Bombs Over England

London: The British News Service reports this morning at 530 hours that during the night of Thursday, flying bombs exploded in southern England. Damage and casualties among the population were caused.

Italian Front

Berlin: On the Italian Front heavy fighting continued on Wednesday, particularly in the western and southern coastal sector. The enemy supported by new and heavy tank forces, attempted again and again to pierce the German front. All attacks, however, were smashed in front of the German positions, with heavy losses to the enemy. A great number of enemy tanks were shot up. North of Lake Trasimeno, near Volterra and on both sides of Rosignano, other tank-supported attacks were partly smashed in front of the German lines, partly in a counter-thrust at point-blank range. A tank-destroyer unit alone blasted seven U.S. armored cars near Rosignano.

Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, fighting activity flared up again between the Upper Dniester and Kovel.

In the central sector, fierce fighting continues on the isthmuses of Baranovichi and Molodechno. Near Baranovichi German and Hungarian troops in hard fighting repulsed numerous Soviet attacks. West of Molodechno, enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated, with heavy losses for the Bolshevists. Cavalry

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

forces were checked and repulsed. Enemy attempts at advancing along other points of the isthmus also failed. Sovier armored troops were forced several times to turn back, owing to the defensive fire. In the rear of the Bolshevists, south and southeast of Minsk, there are still strong German forces who made their way in bitter fighting towards the west.

V-1 in Action Over England

London: Yesterday, the German repisal weapon, V-1, continued to be employed against targets in southern England and in the area of Greater London. This was reported last night by the British News Service.

Germary's Strength

Madrid: A Spanish newspaper writes:"Germany's strength is unshattered. German war production and the accomplishments of the German army are constantly a source of surprise to the Allies."

La Guardia's New Suggestions

New York: La Guardia, the Jewish Major of New York, suggested that the property of the Italian-occupied areas be brought under control of Jewish capital, and that combine Italian industries be incorporated into U.S.Corporations.

German Sculptor Awarded Goethe - Medal

Berlin: The sculptor, Professor Richard Halbe, in Berlin, Schlachtensee, was decorated with the Goethe-Medal on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE -- IN GERMAN - 15,31o Kcs.-0945

[illegible]

Berlin: According to final reports, in the attack carried out

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of Minsk, there are still strong German forces who made their way in bitter fighting towards the west.

V-1 in Action Over England

London: Yesterday, the German repisal weapon, V-1, continued to be employed against targets in southern England and in the area of Greater London. This was reported last night by the British News Service.

Germany's Strength

Madrid: A Spanish newspaper writes:"Germany's strength is unshattered. German war production and the accomplishments of the German army are constantly a source of surprise to the Allies."

La Guardia's New Suggestions

New York: La Guardia, the Jewish Major of New York, suggested that the property of the Italian-occupied areas be brought under control of Jewish capital, and that combine Italian industries be incorporated into U.S.Corporations.

German Sculptor Awarded Goethe - Medal

Berlin: The sculptor, Professor Richard Halbe, in Berlin, Schlachtensee, was decorated with the Goethe-Medal on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE -- IN GERMAN - I5,3Io Kcs.-0945

[illegible] Losses

Berlin: According to final reports, in the attack carried out by heavy German bombers on enemy shipping concentrations during the night of July 4th, another freighter of 7,000 tons was sunk, one destroyer heavily damaged and one freighter of I0,000 tons set afire. Over the occupied western territories, the enemy lost fifty-seven planes, including forty-four engined bombers. Our Navy sank two large transports totalling I5,000 tons, one destroyer and one frigate, and heavily damaged another transport of 9,000 tons off the invasion coast.

3824

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Other Allied Shipping Losses

Berlin: Further successes by the German Navy on sinkings of Allied shipping off the invasion coast have just been reported. Two large vessels, including one landing craft of 9,000 tons, and two destroyers were sunk. Another destroyer and two vessels were so heavily damaged that they may be considered lost. Furthermore, one cruiser was heavily damaged because it was seen to be badly listing.

Anglo-American Tank Losses

Berlin: A war correspondent of the German News Agency reports: During the past few days, the enemy lost 372 tanks. These represent only losses which have been accounted for. However, it may be assumed with certainty that another great number of tanks must be considered lost, for the time being, due to heavy damage.

Flying Bombs Over England

London: The British News Service reports this morning at 530 hours that during the night of Thursday, flying bombs exploded in southern England. Damage and casualties among the population were caused.

Italian Front

Berlin: On the Italian Front heavy fighting continued on Wednesday, particularly in the western and southern coastal sector. The enemy supported by new and heavy tank forces, attempted again and again to pierce the German front. All attacks, however, were smashed in front of the German positions, with heavy losses to the enemy. A great number of enemy tanks were shot up. North of Lake Trasimeno, near Volterra and on both sides of Rosignano, other tank-supported attacks were partly smashed in front of the German lines, partly in a counter-thrust at point-blank range. A tank-destroyer unit alone blasted seven U.S. armored cars near Rosignano.

Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, fighting activity flared up again between the Upper Dniester and Kovel.

In the central sector, fierce fighting

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

one cruiser was heavily damaged because it was seen to be badly listing.

Anglo-American Tank Losses

Berlin: A war correspondent of the German News Agency reports: During the past few days, the enemy lost 372 tanks. These represent only losses which have been accounted for. However, it may be assumed with certainty that another great number of tanks must be considered lost, for the time being, due to heavy damage.

Flying Bombs Over England

London: The British News Service reports this morning at 530 hours that during the night of Thursday, flying bombs exploded in southern England. Damage and casualties among the population were caused.

Italian Front

Berlin: On the Italian Front heavy fighting continued on Wednesday, particularly in the western and southern coastal sector. The enemy supported by new and heavy tank forces, attempted again and again to pierce the German front. All attacks, however, were smashed in front of the German positions, with heavy losses to the enemy. A great number of enemy tanks were shot up. North of Lake Trasimeno, near Volterra and on both sides of Rosignano, other tank-supported attacks were partly smashed in front of the German lines, partly in a counter-thrust at point-blank range. A tank-destroyer unit alone blasted seven U.S. armored cars near Rosignano.

Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, fighting activity flared up again between the Upper Dniester and Kovel.

In the central sector, fierce fighting continues on the isthmuses of Baranovichi and Molodechno. Near Baranovichi German and Hungarian troops in hard fighting repulsed numerous Soviet attacks. West of Molodechno, enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated, with heavy losses for the Bolshevists. Cavalry

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

and tanks penetrating into our bolt positions were smashed. Enemy attacks were repulsed between Duenaburg and Polotsk. Attacks by German bomber formations were made particularly on marching enemy columns, and a great number of tanks, guns and several hundred vehicles, as well as some bridges, were destroyed.

Caucasian Volunteers Received by Reichleiter Rosenberg

Berlin: At present, a delegation of Caucasian volunteers is staying in the Reich Capital. This delegation includes Armenians, Georgians, and North Caucasians who have particularly distinguished themselves in the Eastern campaign, fighting side by side with German soldiers against Bolshevism. On Thursday, Reich Minister Rosenberg received the volunteers and expressed his appreciation for their accomplishments, performed in the fight against their Soviet oppressors. The Minister emphasized that the Caucasian volunteers, at the end of the war, will be called upon to become leaders of their nation at home.

Fuehrer Awards German Hero

Fuehrer's Headquarters: The Fuehrer has decorated Lieutenant General Baron von Ludwig with Oak Leaves and Swords to the Knights' insignia of the Iron Cross. Baron von Ludwig, commanding a tank division, particularly distinguished himself in the course of heavy defensive battles in the western sector of the Italian Front.

End of Strike in Denmark

Copenhagen: The Communist-instigated strike movement has come to an end, and work has been resumed everywhere.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS -12000 kcs. 1945 - JULY 7

Moral Effect of V-1 on Allied Troops

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

Enemy attacks were repulsed between Duemburg and [illegible]. [illegible] by German bomber formations were made particularly on marching enemy columns, and a great number of tanks, guns and several hundred vehicles, as well as some bridges, were destroyed.

Caucasian Volunteers Received by Reichleiter Rosenberg

Berlin: At present, a delegation of Caucasian volunteers is staying in the Reich Capital. This delegation includes Armenians, Georgians, and North Caucasians who have particularly distinguished themselves in the Eastern campaign, fighting side by side with German soldiers against Bolshevism. On Thursday, Reich Minister Rosenberg received the volunteers and expressed his appreciation for their accomplishments, performed in the fight against their Soviet oppressors. The Minister emphasized that the Caucasian volunteers, at the end of the war, will be called upon to become leaders of their nation at home.

Fuehrer Awards German Hero

Fuehrer's Headquarters: The Fuehrer has decorated Lieutenant General Baron von Ludwig with Oak Leaves and Swords to the Knights' insignia of the Iron Cross. Baron von Ludwig, commanding a tank division, particularly distinguished himself in the course of heavy defensive battles in the western sector of the Italian Front.

End of Strike in Denmark

Copenhagen: The Communist-instigated strike movement has come to an end, and work has been resumed everywhere.

RADIC BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS -12000 kcs.1945 - JULY 7

Moral Effect of V-1 on Allied Troops

Berlin: The effect of the German weapon, V-1, on the morale of enemy units fighting in Normandy is particularly great. British troops fighting in Cotentin and west of the Orne were impressed by letters which they received from home.

3823

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Today's U.S. Air Attacks

Berlin: The International Information Office reports on attacks made by U.S. planes today.

U.S. bomber formations flying over the [illegible] divided themselves into various groups. While one part was flying in the direction of Mark Brandenburg, other groups branched off towards southern Germany. Strong German fighter planes, at an altitude of several thousand meters, took up the fight against the U.S. terror flyers. These fierce air battles reached their climaxover the area of the Saale. Many U.S. planes fell victim to anti-aircraft fire and attacks by fighter planes. U.S. planes, dispersed over a wide front on their return flight, continued to be attacked by German anti-aircraft defenses.

U.S. Bombing Attacks on the Balkans

Berlin: On the morning of July 7th, U.S. bomber formations, protected by a great number of long-range fighter-planes, penetrated into the northern Balkans. German and Hungarian air defenses took up the fight against the U.S. bombers. Slovak fighter-planes participated in the fight against the enemy formations which continued their flight over Slovak territory and Silesia.

British Magazine on Post War Plans

London: "What can the world expect from an Allied victory?" This question is asked by the British magazine, "New Leader", which declares: "The conflict ensuing an eventual Allied victory is already now to be recognized. The ruling class in England and the United States is at the helm to fight against Socialism. Europe will be a state under the rule of the Allied High Command. All war dead will have fallen in vain. The Imperialists of the world, as never before, have joined in such a brutal conspiracy against Europe."

Germany Leading Aluminum Producer in the World

Berlin: During the last year, the aluminum production in Europe has taken the lead from the production in the United States and England. Germany is the world's leading producer of aluminum, and has pushed aside the United States from holding first place. The

U.S. bomber formations flying over the [illegible] divided themselves into various groups. While one part was flying in the direction of Mark Brandenburg, other groups branched off towards southern Germany. Strong German fighter planes, at an altitude of several thousand meters, took up the fight against the U.S. terror flyers. These fierce air battles reached their climax over the area of the Saale. Many U.S. planes fell victim to anti-aircraft fire and attacks by fighter planes. U.S. planes, dispersed over a wide front on their return flight, continued to be attacked by German anti-aircraft defenses.

U.S. Bombing Attacks on the Balkans

Berlin: On the morning of July 7th, U.S. bomber formations, protected by a great number of long-range fighter-planes, penetrated into the northern Balkans. German and Hungarian air defenses took up the fight against the U.S. bombers. Slovak fighter-planes participated in the fight against the enemy formations which continued their flight over Slovak territory and Silesia.

British Magazine on Post War Plans

London: "What can the world expect from an Allied victory?" This question is asked by the British magazine, "New Leader", which declares: "The conflict ensuing an eventual Allied victory is already now to be recognized. The ruling class in England and the United States is at the helm to fight against Socialism. Europe will be a state under the rule of the Allied High Command. All war dead will have fallen in vain. The Imperialists of the world, as never before, have joined in such a brutal conspiracy against Europe."

Germany Leading Aluminum Producer in the World

Berlin: During the last year, the aluminum production in Europe has taken the lead from the production in the United States and England. Germany is the world's leading producer of aluminum, and has pushed aside the United States from holding first place. This position is based on the fact that Europe has the greatest and most vital bauxite deposits in the world.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

RADIO BERLIN IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 2000 - 11,70 kcs - JULY 7

Comment by René d'Abricourt

Those Who Govern You: Nobody is a prophet in his own country,and France is the country of General de Gaulle! Never was a proverb better applied. Who, then, has taken advantage of M. de Gaulle - the Allies or the French? A month has gone by since the Anglo-Americans landed in France, and this month has been a complete "fiasco" for M. de Gaulle. Thehalo that had been set round his head has fallen to pieces. The Anglo-Americans did not let him march in Normandy. Actually, they are now sniggering behind his back. As to the French, during the invasion month, they have once more made plain that the only chief they recognise is not the former General de Gaulle, but Marshal Pétain. De Gaullist propaganda succeeded in taking in a few poor devils, a mere handful of French citizens, but the French people did not march; in fact, they did not have the slightest wish to march. In 1914, France fought side by side with the British, who abandoned her in 1940. Now the new France wants to have nothing more to do with Britain, for she is conscious of the greatness of her destiny. The fate which Britain has in store for France was described by General Smuts:"She will no longer be one of the great powers."

Germany's idea is very different. According to Roosevelt's catechism, four powers will govern the new world: The Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and Chungking China.

Leu us now return to the anti-Nationalism of de Gaulle. Neither the French nor the Americans have recognised his Government. On his arrival in Normandy, M.de Gaulle was received with anything but enthusiasm. In fact, the contrast could not be greater if one compares his arrival there with that of Marsal Pétain in the smallest village in France. The only difference made by the Allies in favor of de Gaulle is a difference in colour. In spite of the ability of Algiers, London and Brazzaville propagandists, no act of sabotage took place; no aid was given to the Allies behind the German lines. De Gaulle will now embark for Algiers, and Roosevelt will only consider him as a baggageless traveller.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Those Who Govern You: Nobody is a prophet in his own country, and France is the country of General de Gaulle! Never was a proverb better applied. Who, then, has taken advantage of M. de Gaulle - the Allies or the French? A month has gone by since the Anglo-Americans landed in France, and this month has been a complete "fiasco" for M. de Gaulle. Thehalo that had been set round his head has fallen to pieces. The Anglo-Americans did not let him march in Normandy. Actually, they are now sniggering behind his back. As to the French, during the invasion month, they have once more made plain that the only chief they recognise is not the former General de Gaulle, but Marshal Pétain. De Gaullist propaganda succeeded in taking in a few poor devils, a mere handful of French citizens, but the French people did not march; in fact, they did not have the slightest wish to march. In 1914, France fought side by side with the British, who abandoned her in 1940. Now the new France wants to have nothing more to do with Britain, for she is conscious of the greatness of her destiny. The fate which Britain has in store for France was described by General Smuts: "She will no longer be one of the great powers."

Germany's idea is very different. According to Roosevelt's catechism, four powers will govern the new world: The Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and Chungking China.

Leu us now return to the anti-Nationalism of de Gaulle. Neither the French nor the Americans have recognised his Government. On his arrival in Normandy, M. de Gaulle was received with anything but enthusiasm. In fact, the contrast could not be greater if one compares his arrival there with that of Marsal Pétain in the smallest village in France. The only difference made by the Allies in favor of de Gaulle is a difference in colour. In spite of the ability of Algiers, London and Brazzaville propagandists, no act of sabotage took place; no aid was given to the Allies behind the German lines. De Gaulle will now embark for Algiers, and Roosevelt will only consider him as a baggageless traveller.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN .59kcs - 22,00 - JULY 7

Supplement to the War Communique

Berlin: The following details were reported on the fighting in the central sector of the Eastern Front:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

At Baranovichi, the Bolsheviks attacked with strong tank forces from the southeast and the east, along the railway closer to the town; the enemy lost twenty-six tanks in the course of the fighting.

To the northeast of Baranovichi new enemy breakthrough attempts failed at the Uŝza.

On the northern isthmus, to the west of Kolodeczno, an attack and a counter-attack were alternately carried out.

Further to the north, Bolshevik attacking groups advanced from Zhurkany and, simultaneously, from the Narocz Lake in the general direction of Wilna. Bitter fighting is going on at both positions.

To the northwest of Lake Narocz, our troops withdrew to positions to the northwest, in order to evade a threatening encircling movement.

Visible success was denied to the British and Americans in Italy, despite their strong attacks on a broad front.

At Rosignano, in the neighborhood of the Tyrrhenian coast and in the mountain region to the north of Recarbello(?) and at Montevarchi, the attacks of the enemy collapsed either in the course of close range fighting or by our concentrated artillery fire.

Also in the area of San Pantacio (2) and Civitella de la Chiana(?), the enemy attacks, carried out with tanks, were repelled.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs. 2215 July 7

Invasion Front

Fighting on the Invasion Front in all different sectors has been very active. On the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula, the Americans with strong infantry and armored forces, have launched in attack in a southwesterly direction. Finghting went on the whole night. Some villages, lost temporarily, were recaptured. An American attack was frustrated at La Haye Du Puits. The city remained in German hands. In the British sector, everything was quiet. The enemy has gathered fifteen infantry armored divisions, which have been thrown in. Since the invasion, some 22 tanks were destroyed and 900 Allied tanks were damaged. At least one-third of the Allied air forces were shot down.

Continued Attacks Against London

More flying bombs were launched against London today. Churchill had to make a statement on the flying bombs. It will be recalled that Min. ster Morrison

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

Zhurkany and, simultaneously, from the Narooz Lake in the general direction of Wilna. Bitter fighting is going on at both positions.

To the northwest of Lake Narocz, our troops withdrew to positions to the northwest, in order to evade a threatening incircling movement.

Visible success was denied to the British and Americans in Italy, despite their strong attacks on a broad front.

At Rosignano, in the neighborhod of the Tyrrhenian coast and in the mountain region to the north of Recarbelle (?) and at Montevarchi, the attacks of the enemy collapsed either in the course of close range fighting or by our concentrated artillery fire.

Also in the area of San Pantacio (2) and Civitella de la Chiana(?), the enemy attacks, carried out with tanks, were repelled.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs. 2215 July 7

Invasion Front

Fighting on the Invasion Front in all different sectors has been very active. On the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula, the Americans with strong infantry and armored forces, have launched in attack in a southwesterly direction. Finghting went on the whole night. Some villages, lost temporarily, were recaptured. An American attack was frustrated at La Haye Du Puits. The city remained in German hands. In the British sector, everything was quiet. The enemy has gathered fifteen infantry armored divisions, which have been thrown in. Since the invasion, some 22 tanks were destroyed and 900 Allied tanks were damaged. At least one-third of the Allied air forces were shot down.

Continued Attacks Against London

More flying bombs were launched against London today. Churchill had to make a statement on the flying bombs. It will be recalled that Minister Morrison was considered to be good enough to deal with the latter. The final impression is that the people are more concerned about the flying bombs than about the front in Europe.

1356

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Despite the denial, voluntary evacuation from London is now going

German Intentions

The fact that the Germans intend to keep up the bombardments of England for some time to come is largely discussed by the press.

Air Attacks on Germany

Air activity developed on a big scale today. American bombers, escorted by long-range fighters, today attacked Eastern Germany from bases in Italy. Theyflew over Hungary and were met by Hungarian and German fighters.They flew over Slovania, Moravia, Neuerstadt and Gleivernitz. Sixty American bombers were shot down.

Two squadrons of American bombers flew over central Germany this morning. They crossed the Saale River and engaged us in battle.No details about this battle have been received as yet.

Russian Front

The Russians are now fighting between the Upper Dniester and Kovel. It is expected that the Germans will also launch an offensive in southern Poland, which may begin at any moment. East of Baranovici the Germans have launched a strong attack which was brought to a standstill. North of this sector, in the direction of Vilna, the Russians launched several attacks, but they were all beaten back. All attacks to the west of Ravich were repelled.

Russian Post-War Policy

The Moscow Telegraph Agency states that international collaboration was defined by the former Finance Minister, Leon Stutter. He stated that the Soviet Union will rely on self-sufficiency after the war.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 7

The Italian Front

Berlin: By Transocean's military correspondent, Alfred von Olberg, (Lt. Colonel retired). Along the entire Italian front, between the Ligurian Sea and the Adriatic, General Alexander has renewed pressure without being able however to bring about a change in the general situation. Allied pressure was again concentrated on both coastal sectors. A thrust launched by the western wing in the area of Rossignano-Volterra was intended to gain ground in the direction of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

Air Attacks on Germany

Air activity developed on a big scale today. American bombers, escorted by long-range fighters, today attacked Eastern Germany from bases in Italy. Theyflew over Hungary and were met by Hungarian and German fighters.They flew over Slovania, Moravia, Neuerstadt and Gleivernitz. Sixty American bombers were shot down.

Two squadrons of American bombers flew over central Germany this morning. They crossed the Saale River and engaged us in battle.No details about this battle have been received as yet.

Russian Front

The Russians are now fighting between the Upper Dniester and Kovel. It is expected that the Germans will also launch an offensive in southern Poland, which may begin at any moment. East of Baranovici the Germans have launched a strong attack which was brought to a standstill. North of this sector, in the direction of Vilna, the Russians launched several attacks, but they were all beaten back. All attacks to the west of Ravich were repelled.

Russian Post-War Policy

The Moscow Telegraph Agency states that international collaboration was defined by the former Finance Minister, Leon Stutter. He stated that the Soviet Union will rely on self-sufficiency after the war.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 7

The Italian Front

Berlin: By Transocean's military correspondent, Alfred von Olberg, (Lt. Colonel retired). Along the entire Italian front, between the Ligurian Sea and the Adriatic, General Alexander has renewed pressure without being able however to bring about a change in the general situation. Allied pressure was again concentrated on both coastal sectors. A thrust launched by the western wing in the area of Rossignano-Volterra was intended to gain ground in the direction of Livorno and Pisa and wheel around here in an effort to outflank and encircle the entire German right wing. Despite the strongest artillery and air force support, the Americans were unable however to gain the slightest ground.

3821

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

At the extreme eastern wing, Polish auxiliaries of the British Eighth Army attempted a break through thrust north of Loreto, in the direction of Ancona, with the same strategical plan of attacking the German left wing in a sweeping encirclement movement. After gaining little ground the Polish troops were dealt a counterblow on both flanks from the direction of Osimo and Numana, which cut off their spearheads and threw back their main forces.

On the central front the British attacked with greater ferocity than hitherto, especially east of Perugia in the Apennine hills. They were, however, unable to overcome the German rearguards so that withdrawal movements were continued.

In the sector of the north, American activity between Lake Trasimeno and Siena was maintained only at some points. Fiercer actions were fought, especially near Siena and south of Arezzo. Neither de Gaullist troops nor Americans gained any ground. Fire from heavy German batteries smashed the attackers, proving to the enemy that he was now approaching a well fortified German position.

Allied Bombers Raid Central Italy

Milan: Anglo-American air forces on Thursday attacked Verona and the surroundings, Bergamo, Trieste, Piacenza, Vado-Ligure (?), Savona and the vicinity of Bologna and Modena. Much damage and destruction were caused, and many casualties.

Details Disclosed of Ettore Muti's Assassination

Milan: Italian Headquarters on Friday issued a detailed report on the assassination of the former Secretary General of the Fascist party, Colonel of air force, Ettore Muti. Carabiniere Contiero, who on August 24th, 1943, - the day of Muti's assassination - was on duty in Maccarese (?), thirty kilometers from Rome, where Muti's residence was, testified that Carabiniere Lieutenant Taddei at night fetched Muti from his bed, and with two Carabiniere non comissioned officers, marched Muti off. Only a few minutes away from Muti's house, Taddei killed Muti by several revolver shots in the neck. Contiero further testified that Muti was assassinated upon explicit orders from the Badoglio authorities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

German left wing in a sweeping encirclement movement. After gaining little ground the Polish troops were dealt a counterblow on both flanks from the direction of Osimo and Numana, which cut off their spearheads and threw back their main forces.

On the central front the British attacked with greater ferocity than hitherto, especially east of Perugia in the Apennine hills. They were, however, unable to overcome the German rearguards so that withdrawal movements were continued.

In the sector of the north, American activity between Lake Trasimeno and Siena was maintained only at some points. Fiercer actions were fought, especially near Siena and south of Arezzo. Neither de Gaullist troops nor Americans gained any ground. Fire from heavy German batteries smashed the attackers, proving to the enemy that he was now approaching a well fortified German position.

Allied Bombers Raid Central Italy

Milan: Anglo-American air forces on Thursday attacked Verona and the surroundings, Bergamo, Trieste, Piacenza, Vado-Ligure (?), Savona and the vicinity of Bologna and Modena. Much damage and destruction were caused, and many casualties.

Details Disclosed of Ettore Muti's Assassination

Milan: Italian Headquarters on Friday issued a detailed report on the assassination of the former Secretary General of the Fascist party, Colonel of air force, Ettore Muti. Carabiniere Contiero, who on August 24th, 1943, - the day of Muti's assassination - was on duty in Maccarese (?), thirty kilometers from Rome, where Muti's residence was, testified that Carabiniere Lieutenant Taddei at night fetched Muti from his bed, and with two Carabiniere non comissioned officers, marched Muti off. Only a few minutes away from Muti's house, Taddei killed Muti by several revolver shots in the neck. Contiere further testified that Muti was assassinated upon explicit orders from the Badoglio authorities.

Air Raid Alarms Sounded in Switzerland

Berne: It was officially announced here that Swiss sovereignty was again violated on Thursday night by airplanes of unknown nationality, which crossed the southern borders of the cantons of Geneva and Wallen. Air alerts were given in Geneva, Aigle,? Sitten,? and Delsberg.?

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Eastern Front

Berlin = (By Von Olberg) In the area between the Pripet and the upper Dniester, the troops of Shuckov's army . . tried to overrun the northern wing of the German southern army between Kovel and Tarnapol, and thereby outflank the German southern front in order to roll it up. From reconnaissance activities and the activities of shock troops during the past two days, attacks developed on a wide front, attacking forces being up to the strength of a battalion. Since the German command had withdrawn the German leftwing, which so to speak was in the air, from Kovel in time, none of these Soviet attacks was successful. Outflanking movements by the Soviets above all were frustrated by the employement of German reserves. The ferocity with which the Soviets are attacking here, without heed to casualties, makes it plausible that in this sector also, they intend to start a large scale offensive shortly.

The situation all along the central sector of the front, between Pripet and the Dvina, is unchanged. Extremely fierce fighting continues at focal points. Fighting increased to particular violence in the area of Baranovice, where Soviet infantry and tank units tried to force a breach in the German position east of the town. Repeated Soviet attacks were frustrated by the determination of German reserves employed here. A similar situation was seen west of Minsk.

The Soviets succeeded repeatedly in penetrating west of Molodecno, but each time they were driven back. Farther to the north, between Molodecno and Lake Narocz, the situation was quieter; on the northern shore of this lake, the Soviets renewed their attempts at outflanking the German position, but failed, as they could not overrun the German bolt positions. Heavy casualties were inflicted.

The advance of the Soviets in the Vilna area and west of Polodsk was conducted with less impact. Everywhere, the Soviets suffered severe losses, and were forced to ground before reaching German defense positions. The general situation is as follows: Soviet spearheads in the marshy region west of Minsk are attacking with some pressure, but still showing a certain caution which perhaps is due to supply difficultes, lack of gasoline and last,but not least, due to severe losses in men. These facts, and waiting for the infantry which is still lagging behind probably caused the breathing spell there. There is however no doubt that the offensive for ultimate aims which is so important for the Soviet High Command has not been lost sight of but will shortly be resumed again. On the northern wing, there are indications that preparations are being made on both sides of the Dvina, to resume a large scale drive in the direction of Vilna and Duenaburg.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

command had withdrawn the German fortwing, which so to speak was in the air, from Kovel in time, none of these Soviet attacks was successful. Outflanking movements by the Soviets above all were frustrated by the employement of German reserves. The ferocity with which the Soviets are attacking here, without heed to casualties, makes it plausible that in this sector also, they intend to start a large scale offensive shortly.

The situation all along the central sector of the front, between Pripet and the Dvina, is unchanged. Extremely fierce fighting continues at focal points. Fighting increased to particular violence in the area of Baranovice, where Soviet infantry and tank units tried to force a breach in the German position east of the town. Repeated Soviet attacks were frustrated by the determination of German reserves employed here. A similar situation was seen west of Minsk.

The Soviets succeeded repeatedly in penetrating west of Molodecno, but each time they were driven back. Farther to the north, between Molodecno and Lake Naroze, the situation was quieter; on the northern shore of this lake, the Soviets renewed their attempts at outflanking the German position, but failed, as they could not overrun the German bolt positions. Heavy casualties were inflicted.

The advance of the Soviets in the Vilna area and west of Polodzk was conducted with less impact. Everywhere, the Soviets suffered severe losses, and were forced to ground before reaching German defense positions. The general situation is as follows: Soviet spearheads in the marshy region west of Minsk are attacking with some pressure, but still showing a certain caution which perhaps is due to supply difficultes, lack of gasoline and last,but not least, due to severe losses in men. These facts, and waiting for the infantry which is still lagging behind probably caused the breathing spell there. There is however no doubt that the offensive for ultimate aims which is so important for the Soviet High Command has not been lost sight of but will shortly be resumed again. On the northern wing, there are indications that preparations are being made on both sides of the Dvina, to resume a large scale drive in the direction of Vilna and Duenaburg.

German Finance Expert Discusses Allied Currency Conference

KOENIGSBERG = On the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Koenigsberg University, Reich Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank Walther Funk spoke on Friday on the fundamental lines of the European currency system.

3820

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

With all energy, every country must work for restoration of its financial and economic equilibrium. By well-directed economic and commercial policy, and taking into account mutual requirements, a way could be paved for interstates collaboration. European cuntries, the Minister emphasized, must grow into an economic community, while maintaining their individual status. Currency relations between these states must be regulated in this community by interstate agreements. At the same pace as the abolition of the present state control of goods and currencies, progressive and unhampered exchange of national currencies would have to be realized. Europe therefore can well do without artificial (Power off) since individual national currencies of the continent, thanks to their own intrinsic value, will assert themselves also in interstate money traffic. With regard to labour and the allied currency conference, Funk declared that neither international speculation nor currency manipulations of interstate interests could guarantee new currencies, but lebour alone represented by national economic regulations. National Socialist Germany, whose currency was guaranteed by state authority and stabilized by economic order, can watch discussion in the Allied camp. Even if the plans of the Allies, discussed at Bretton Woods, had not revealed such strong technical shortcomings, despite one and a half years discussions, as was the case, the efforts of Allied currency reformers were doomed from the very beginning. What could the world expect from ambitious plans of dollar politicians who not even in peacetime were able to regulate the economic life of their own country? Failure of Allied currency debates taught the whole world a lesson, because their so called reform plans showed what trade and industry of the world might expect from the Allies.

The apparent interest of Great Britain in the troubles of trade and industry of other counties was based on the fact that England also had now joined the ranks of debtor countries. The mechanism of the Keyes plan was so devised as to allow the greatst possible advantege. Different American plans wanted to give gold a new key position. The proposal to stabilize different currencies with the help of international currency funds aimed at restoring the power of Wall Street. The aim of Anglo American reform plans was, so Funk concluded, that the currency independence of other countries was to be restricted as far as possible and to be put into a monetary straightjacket.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

FRENCH BROADCASTS

PARIS IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 2400 JULY 4 (Monitored in Algiers)

Military Review by Paqui

I shall not dissociate my tribute to the intrepidity of the Americans of Cherbourg from my homage to the ill-starred valor of the Germans (inaudible) while the battle is crushing the soil of Normandy. As a Frenchman (inaudible) I have been always known as one who will remain clearheaded and objective in his deductions, and you will have another proof of it tonight. The attention of spectators of the war in Normandy is now drawn to the west of the Anglo-American bridgehead in the sector extending north-west and north-east of La Haye du Puits. The Americans have attacked on a line running from Saint Sauveur de Pierre Pont to the outskirts of Carentan. All day long, under torrential rain, fighting was intense, and it was only in the afternoon that a few details of the operations could be learned. (Inaudible passage) It was learned later on that the assailants were able to reach the hamlet called Montolant (?) five or six kilometers to the north of La Haye du Puits. By 1900 Americans stated that one of their formations had entered Saint Remy les Lands. The village of La Loterie also fell into their hands at the same time. The American drive was obviously reaching La Haye du Puits. We were at that stage of fighting in the western sector when a dispatch of English source mentioned resumption of battle for Caen limited for the time being to the region northwest of the city and the Canadians alone are in action. It was reported that they had taken the village of Carpiquet, the airport of which was still held by the Germans. Then by 1900 hours, in turn the British announced the reoccupation of Verson on the Odon which a German counter-attack had recaptured from the Allies in the last few days.

Operations are of course accompanied by aerial battles in which the German aviation, to quote Reuter's, was often victorious. It was not in any case hampered by bad weather which surprised the English.

From the Normandy front let us proceed to England. In England the offensive of the V-1 has not abated, and Mr. Churchill has had to explain them two or three times, according to information published by a neutral agency. We should like him to explain to the professionally inquisitive why the south of Great Britain and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Military Review by Paqui

I shall not dissociate my tribute to the intrepidity of the Americans of Cherbourg from my homage to the ill-starred valor of the Germans (inaudible) while the battle is crushing the soil of Normandy. As a Frenchman (inaudible) I have been always known as one who will remain clearheaded and objective in his deductions, and you will have another proof of it tonight. The attention of spectators of the war in Normandy is now drawn to the west of the Anglo-American bridgehead in the sector extending north-west and north-east of La Haye du Puits. The Americans have attacked on a line running from Saint Sauver de Pierre Pont to the outskirts of Carentan. All day long, under torrential rain, fighting was intense, and it was only in the afternoon that a few details of the operations could be learned. (Inaudible passage) It was learned later on that the assailants were able to reach the hamlet called Montolant (?) five or six kilometers to the north of La Haye du Puits. By 1900 Americans stated that one of their formations had entered Saint Remy les Lands. The village of La Loterie also fell into their hands at the same time. The American drive was obviously reaching La Haye du Puits. We were at that stage of fighting in the western sector when a dispatch of English source mentioned resumption of battle for Caen limited for the time being to the region northwest of the city and the Canadians alone are in action. It was reported that they had taken the village of Carpiquet, the airport of which was still held by the Germans. Then by 1900 hours, in turn the British announced the reoccupation of Verson on the Odon which a German counter-attack had recaptured from the Allies in the last few days.

Operations are of course accompanied by aerial battles in which the German aviation, to quote Reuter's, was often victorious. It was not in any case hampered by bad weather which surprised the English.

From the Normandy front let us proceed to England. In England the offensive of the V-1 has not abated, and Mr. Churchill has had to explain them two or three times, according to information published by a neutral agency. We should like him to explain to the professionally inquisitive why the south of Great Britain and the London region, which Anglo Saxon propaganda has taught us to regard as a gigantic gun factory (armory) have now become the abode of the aged and of vacation schools? For that is what the English press says, which admits on sight as it were the glaring failure of the British and American anti-aircraft anti-meteor defences. God knows that the Anglo-American High Command had made good preparations, but it appears that the German High Command had done better.

3819

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

And now let us consider the Italian front. General Alexander who speaks readily (inaudible) to arrive before anybody else in Berlin, is anxious to reach Leghorn, from which his advance guards are still thirty kilometers away. Fighting has been going on on the River Ceccina and as far north of Siena, without there resulting any marked changes in the configuration of the front. Between Siena and Arrezzo they are battling for Lucignano and Cortona respectively, northwest and north of Lake Trasimeno. Anglo-Americans are forcing their way to the Adriatic coastal sector, to reach valley of Indertide (?). East of Lake Trasimeno to the Adriatic sea, positions are unchanged. At least that was the case at end of the day, though the German communique reported serious engagements.

On the Eastern Front news is succinctly expressed in the official communique from Berlin in the central sector, fighting has increased in intensity. Battle of Minsk entailed a very strong German counterattack on Minsk-Berenovichi railway. The latter city is situated southwest of Minsk. The Germans announce the Russians have had to withdraw. But in the north they captured Minsk and immediately attempted to push further west. The falling back of the Europeans continues in that region, the official communique asserts. To try to prevent an orderly retreat, the Red Marshal Rokossovski is launching armored forces without ceasing, which are charged with penetrating in to the German rearguard screen. This results in lively clashes. The front is moving westward and operations are commented on by German military circles as being grave, but not in the east. It is there she will have to win the war and it is there that the principal front is situated. The forthcomming days will be decisive and surprises will be plentiful. But what will not be a surprise is that England, like Carthage, will be destroyed.

RADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - No. 650 - 08,30 - July 7

Foreign News

The British Minister of Commerce announced in Commons that there have been recent discussions to determine Anglo-Soviet commercial relations.

de Gaulle arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon. Washington opinion holds that de Gaulle's arrival in the United States can not be considered as a sign of America's recognition of the Algiers Government.

Between Siena and Arrezzo they are battling for Buoignano and Cortona respectively, northwest and north of Lake Trasimeno. Anglo-Americans are forcing their way to the Adriatic coastal sector, to reach valley of Indertide (?). East of Lake Trasimeno to the Adriatic sea, positions are unchanged. At least that was the case at end of the day, though the German communique reported serious engagements.

On the Eastern Front news is succinctly expressed in the official communique from Berlin in the central sector, fighting has increased in intensity. Battle of Minsk entailed a very strong German counterattack on Minsk-Berenovichi railway. The latter city is situated southwest of Minsk. The Germans announce the Russians have had to withdraw. But in the north they captured Minsk and immediately attempted to push further west. The falling back of the Europeans continues in that region, the official communique asserts. To try to prevent an orderly retreat, the Red Marshal Rokossovski is launching armored forces without ceasing, which are charged with penetrating in to the German rearguard screen. This results in lively clashes. The front is moving westward and operations are commented on by German military circles as being grave, but not in the east. It is there she will have to win the war and it is there that the principal front is situated. The forthcomming days will be decisive and surprises will be plentiful. But what will not be a surprise is that England, like Carthage, will be destroyed.

RATIC VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - No. 650 - 08,30 - July 7

Foreign News

The British Minister of Commerce announced in Commons that there have been recent discussions to determine Anglo-Soviet commercial relations.

de Gaulle arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon. Washington opinion holds that de Gaulle's arrival in the United States can not be considered as a sign of America's recognition of the Algiers government.

Air Marshal Sir Roderick Hill, Commander of British Air Defence, yesterday for the second time in ten days observed operations against the new German weapon.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Raids on France

As we announced during previous broadcasts, the city of Dijon was bombed by Anglo-American planes last night. So far there are seventeen dead and thirty-one wounded. The number of victims of the raid on Montpellier yesterday afternoon amounts to forty-six dead and seventy wounded.

At Beziers seventeen dead and fifty wounded have been unearthed.

Just as happened at Paris and in the greater part of the towns attacked by Anglo-American bombers, militiamen have appeared in the towns of southern France, towns which have had their turn of raids by the Anglo-American terrorists. On June 25, at Cette, Frontignan and Badarrus, detachments of French Guards went to the towns and participated in rescue work and first aid, inspiring the admiration of the civil population by virtue of their courage and discipline. It is particularly noted that in the case of clothing establishments, which had been gutted by the explosion of bombs, the militiamen saved the merchandise and placed it in a safe place, to be later restored to the rightful owners.

Especial note was made of the presence of the doctors of the militia, who applied themselves with diligence to the wounded and to all the victims of the raids.

More recently, in the towns of Montpellier and Beziers, which were also subjected to the Anglo-American raids, about thirty French Guards were immediately sent to the stricken quarters where they not only gave aid to the most pressing cases, but also subsequently organized, during the night and the following day, the maintainance of order and prevention of pillage.

Normandy Front - Supplement

In the eastern sector of the Normandy front fighting continued at the Carpiquet airdrome; at the same time the western sector of the Cotentin peninsula was the scene of hard fighting. North of La Haye the Americans were unable to gain the territory which they had anticipated.

RADIO LYON IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kos.650 - 2130 - July 7

Allied Air Raids

This morning U.S. bombers escorted by fighters flew over Bohemia and Moravia. German aircraft attacked the enemy formations and sixty bombers were brought down. Last night single planes attacked targets in the Ruhr. German fighters destroyed twelve of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

towns attacked by Anglo-American bombers, militiamen have appeared in the towns of southern France, towns which have had their turn of raids by the Anglo-American terrorists. On June 25, at Cette, Frontignan and Badarrus, detachments of French Guards went to the towns and participated in rescue work and first aid, inspiring the admiration of the civil population by virtue of their courage and discipline. It is particularly noted that in the case of clothing establishments, which had been gutted by the explosion of bombs, the militiamen saved the merchandise and placed it in a safe place, to be later restored to the rightful owners.

Especial note was made of the presence of the doctors of the militia, who applied themselves with diligence to the wounded and to all the victims of the raids.

More recently, in the towns of Montpellier and Beziers, which were also subjected to the Anglo-American raids, about thirty French Guards were immediately sent to the stricken quarters where they not only gave aid to the most pressing cases, but also subsequently organized, during the night and the following day, the maintainance of order and prevention of pillage.

Normandy Front - Supplement

In the eastern sector of the Normandy front fighting continued at the Carpiquet airdrome; at the same time the western sector of the Cotentin peninsula was the scene of hard fighting. North of La Haye the Americans were unable to gain the territory which they had anticipated.

RADIO LYON IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kos.650 - 2130 - July 7

Allied Air Raids

This morning U.S. bombers escorted by fighters flew over Bohemia and Moravia. German aircraft attacked the enemy formations and sixty bombers were brought down. Last night single planes attacked targets in the Ruhr. German fighters destroyed twelve of them. The Allies moreover raided Silesia, coming from the south.

3818

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Southern Front

In Italy the Allies attacked all along the front making some progress west of Arezzo. Several towns in the north of Italy were attacked by American aircraft.

Anxiety in American Financial Circles

In U.S. financial circles there is some anxiety concerning the attitude of the Soviet representatives at the monetary conference who gave clearly to understand that they will take part in post-war financial reconstruction only so far as it affects the internal reconstruction of the Soviet Union.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

RADIO ATENE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2130 - July 7

Southern Front

The enemy attacked all along the front with armored support; but after some hard fighting on the coast of the Liguarian Sea, northwest of Siena, near Arezzo and on the Adriatic coast, he was everywhere thrown back, except at some points along the Adriatic. Fighting continues. Night fighters resumed their activity against enemy supply shipping.

Western Front

Fighting continues on the beachhead, and all enemy attacks have been repelled. Enemy infiltrations east of La Haye du Puits are still being mopped up. One hundred and fifty-seven terrorists who landed with parachutes were annihilated. Twenty-two enemy aircraft were shot down in air combat over the landing area and over western occupied territory. Naval units sank a cruiser, three destroyers and six transport vessels, totalling 32,000 tons. Another cruiser was also sunk. Off the Seine Estuary, German naval craft sank a British MT-boat and damaged another. A naval battle took place off Brest, in which a German battleship was lost. A member of the crew was saved.

Violent reprisal bombings are still going on over London.

War in Italy

It is announced that the Anglo-American drive is being carried on with powerful forces north of Perugia. The British troops are meeting with great difficulties in the Apennine region. The German troops are putting up a stiff resistance in order to prevent the enemy from getting beyond Ancona.

Hitler's speech

All yesterday's papers give considerable space to Hitler's speech.

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 50,26 Meters - 21,30 - July 7

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

everywhere thrown back, except at some points along the Adriatic. Fighting continues. Night fighters resumed their activity against enemy supply shipping.

Western Front

Fighting continues on the beachhead, and all enemy attacks have been repelled. Enemy infiltrations east of La Haye du Puits are still being mopped up. One hundred and fifty-seven terrorists who landed with parachutes were annihilated. Twenty-two enemy aircraft were shot down in air combat over the landing area and over western occupied territory. Naval units sank a cruiser, three destroyers and six transport vessels, totalling 32,000 tons. Another cruiser was also sunk. Off the Seine Estuary, German naval craft sank a British MT-boat and damaged another. A naval battle took place off Brest, in which a German battleship was lost. A member of the crew was saved.

Violent reprisal bombings are still going on over London.

War in Italy.

It is announced that the Anglo-American drive is being carried on with powerful forces north of Perugia. The British troops are meeting with great difficulties in the Apennine region. The German troops are putting up a stiff resistance in order to prevent the enemy from getting beyond Ancona.

Hitler's speech

All yesterday's papers give considerable space to Hitler's speech.

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 50.26 Meters - 21,30 - July 7

Pope Receives Allied Officials in Audience

Following his private audience with the Pope yesterday, General Thomas Burns, Commander-in Chief of the Canadian Expeditionary forces, presented to His Holiness a large group of Canadian soldiers who were accompanied by six generals and numerous other officials.

3817

This morning, the Pope received in private audience Prince Aimone of Savoy and the Duke of Aosta. After the audience, the Prince visited His Reverend Immincnce, Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Papal Secretary of State.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Decision of Catholic Conference

-- We have previously given partial news of the Conference of Catholic Directors which met from June 19th to June 25th to consider moral and cultural problems of Catholic action. We now present summaries of some of the other reports. The lawyer, Montini, spoke on the theme "Work and the Professions", drawing a synthesis of the position of labor in the world of today. He points out two concrete tendencies: universality towards Russian orientation and that towards what may be called the world of the Atlantic Charter. Montini said that in order to find a horizon for the future position of labor in Italy, we must be aware of the reality of our own country, with all its urgent and immediate needs growing out of the war. He then specified the rightful position of Catholics in the world of labor, remarking that Catholics should feel themselves called upon to elevate the social order by means of a spirit of solidarity and the propagation of tendencies for good towards those on a lower level, having in mind the function of order and social equilibrium.

-- Lawyer Montini then spoke of labor-organization, pointing out the tendancy toward syndical unity, with particular reference to the recent syndical-agreement in Roma. He also mentioned the duty of Catholics, which here again is one of being affiliated and au courant with the state of affairs.

--At the June 24th meeting of the Conference, Monsignor Guano spoke on the subject "Structure of Italian Catholic Action". He began by viewing the situation which confronts Catholic Action. Catholic Action should be able to adapt itself quickly to the present situation, so as to be efficient at all times. It should not signify desperation or dispersion. Catholic Action is social because it tends to permeate not only the individual but also the whole of society, and to create therein a Christian society, ready to form an interior life which will give to the world the spirit which it lacks.

-- Monsignor Cibardi next spoke on the subject "Catholic Action and the work of Catholics in the Political and Economic Fields". "The Church", he said, "should remain distant from the State, but not be separated. The principle of separation is to be condemned, that of collaboration to be upheld. This same principle should govern and guide the contact between Catholic action and those political groups which can carry the fruits of Evangelistic teachings into public life. Catholics are free to join parties whose modes of action are in perfect harmony with principles of Christian morality. Catholic Action is linked with ecclesiastical heirarchy. Catholic Action does not carry on political activity in the narrow sense of the word but it should instigate activity of political education which would teach its members, as Pius XI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

...ion of labor in the world of today. He pointed out two concrete tendencies: universality towards Russian orientation and that towards what may be called the world of the Atlantic Charter. Montini said that in order to find a horizon for the future position of labor in Italy, we must be aware of the reality of our own country, with all its urgent and immediate needs growing out of the war. He then specified the rightful position of Catholics in the world of labor, remarking that Catholics should feel themselves called upon to elevate the social order by means of a spirit of solidarity and the propagation of tendencies for good towards those on a lower level, having in mind the function of order and social equilibrium.

-- Lawyer Montini then spoke of labor-organization, pointing out the tendancy toward syndical unity, with particular reference to the recent syndical-agreement in Roma. He also mentioned the duty of Catholics, which here again is one of being affiliated and au courant with the state of affairs.

-- At the June 24th meeting of the Conference, Monsignor Guano spoke on the subject "Structure of Italian Catholic Action". He began by viewing the situation which confronts Catholic Action. Catholic Action should be able to adapt itself quickly to the present situation, so as to be efficient at all times. It should not signify desperation or dispersion. Catholic Action is social because it tends to permeate not only the individual but also the whole of society, and to create therein a Christian society, ready to form an interior life which will give to the world the spirit which it lacks.

-- Monsignor Gibardi next spoke on the subject "Catholic Action and the work of Catholics in the Political and Economic Fields". "The Church", he said, "should remain distant from the State, but not be separated. The principle of separation is to be condemned; that of collaboration to be upheld. This same principle should govern and guide the contact between Catholic Action and those political groups which can carry the fruits of Evangelistic teachings into public life. Catholics are free to join parties whose modes of action are in perfect harmony with principles of Christian morality. Catholic Action is linked with ecclesiastical heirarchy. Catholic Action does not carry on political activity in the narrow sense of the word but it should instigate activity of political education which would teach its members, as Pius XI said, to make the best use of politics.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

The week's conference concluded with a discussion by Father Gramigni, who spoke on the subject: "The Experiences and Perspectives of Catholic Action." His Excellency, Battista Montini, and Count delle Torre assisted at this session. Father Gramigni spoke of past and future experiences. He spoke at length on this subject, especially on the necessary work, of a formative, organizational and programmatic nature, which in the social field, so many people give to Catholic Action and to its teachings. From these observations on general ideas arose the practical considerations for removing the field of labor from prejudices and diffidence. Taking into account the results already achieved, he pleaded that Secretariats of Education be established, with particular regard to the problems of schools, the press and morals; more specifically he referred to the organizational activity, revealing that there has been constituted an Episcopal Superior Council for Catholic Action, with the purpose of evaluating, correcting and detailing all the activity of Catholic Action itself. Concluding, he declared that all Catholics must be permeated with the spirit of unity and fraternity in order to form a united front of social welfare.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

0976